FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 122 25 June 1986

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Contadora Ministers To Meet With UN's Perez A 1

ARGENTINA

USSR Envoy Says Nuclear Contamination in Falklands B 1
Soviets Extend Ship Maintenance Contract B 2
Negotiations Under Way for Exclusion Zone Fishing B 2
Reportage on Foreign Minister Caputo's Visit to France B 2
[Cross-reference]

BOLIVIA

Banzer Denies ADN Shares Control of Government C 1
Briefs: New Telecommunications Union Leadership C 1

BRAZIL

Nobistor Mercenaries Sentenced; Ship Confiscated D 1
[O GLOBO 20 Jun]
Nicaraguan Ambassador Wants Burglaries Solved D 1
Sarney Fears 'Holy War' Over Land Reform Issue D 1
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 20 Jun]
Briefs: Record Monthly Trade Balance; Belgian Drug Connection Broken D 2

CHILE

FPMR Takes Over Stations, Broadcasts Message E 1
FPMR 'Leader' Discusses Movement, Goals E 1
[BARRICADA INTERNACIONAL 12 Jun]
Freight Train Suffers Bomb Attack, No Injuries E 4
Radical Party Leader Elected SI Vice President E 4

COLOMBIA

'Wave of Violence' Sweeps Country; 11 Die F 1
'New' Guerrilla Group Holds Up Magdalena Bank F 1
Suspects Arrested in Attack Against Minister F 1
Attorney General Releases Justice Palace Report F 2

PARAGUAY

Reportage on Arrival of Domingo Laino in Asuncion H 1
Laino, Robert White Beaten H 1
Police Troops Mobilized H 3
[LA TARDE 24 Jun]
Laino Leaves for Uruguay H 3
Saldivar Notes 'Fruitful' Relations With Brazil H 4
[EL DIARIO 22 Jun]

PERU

Garcia Addresses Nation on Prison Riots J 1
Navy Minister on Riots J 4
MRTA Occupies 4 News Agencies in Lima J 6
Forced to Transmit Message J 6
False Bomb Threat Delays Departure of Two Planes J 7
Police Seize 32 Tons of Cocaine, Planes J 7

VENEZUELA

Lusinchi Congratulates Spain's Felipe Gonzalez L 1
Briefs: New Air Force Commander L 1

MEXICO

Petriccioli Says Nation Will Not Call Moratorium M 1
Banks Willing To Grant New Lines of Credit M 2
Foreign Secretary Departs for Contadora Meeting M 3
De la Madrid, Cerezo To Discuss C. America M 3
Agriculture Secretary Discusses Trade With France M 3
USSR Envoy on Helms 'Unbelievable Meddling' M 4
[EL NACIONAL 20 Jun]
12 Leftist Organizations Form Political Front M 4
[THE NEWS 18 Jun]
Briefs: Drugs Confiscated M 6

PANAMA

PdP Leader Views 'Campaign' Against Noriega N 1
[MATUTINO 24 Jun]
Japanese Admiral, Noriega Discuss Cooperation N 1
Treaty Fulfillment Commission Created N 1
Eden Pastora on Withdrawal From Struggle N 1
[LA PRENSA 24 Jun]
Government Again Blocks Radio Mundial Broadcasts N 2
[LA PRENSA 23 Jun]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Madrigal Views Nicaragua's Stance on Contadora P 1

GUATEMALA

Declaration Issued on Cerezo's Visit to Mexico P 1
Government Considers Cubans' Request for Asylum P 2

HONDURAS

Local Soldier Kills U.S. Soldier in Olancho P 3
Military Official Discusses Nicaraguan Refugees P 4

NICARAGUA

Ortega Comments on Contra Aid Vote, Democracy [Mainz] P 4
Defense Ministry Reports on Captured Mercenaries P 5
Ramirez Holds Press Conference in Rome P 5
[LA REPUBBLICA 20 Jun]
FSLN Issues Message on Fonseca Anniversary P 7
Social Democrats' Leader Views Domestic Problems [AFP] P 9
UNO, BOS Leaders Sign Unity Agreement [AFP] P 9
Pastora Discusses Future Plans, Peace Prospects P 10
[EL NACIONAL 16 Jun]
Briefs: Soviet Grain Donation P 12

CUBA

Further on Iranian Foreign Minister's Visit Q 1
Meets With Castro Q 1
Velayati Departs Q 1
Reagan Addresses U.S. in Support of Contra Aid Q 1
Two Captured Mercenaries Reported To Be Cuban Q 2
Soto Meets With Soviet Central Committee Member Q 2
Santiago de Cuba Makes Satellite Link With Moscow Q 2
Defense Minister Sends Message to PRK's Bou Thang Q 3
[SPK]
Deputy Mayor of Prague Visits Havana Q 3
Felipe Gonzalez Receives Rodriguez Llompart Q 3
Government Reiterates Position on Olympic Games Q 3
Delegation Arrives in Dominican Republic Q 4
CEMA Transportation Meeting Begins in Havana Q 4
Culture Minister Speaks at Education Meeting Q 4

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Violence Breaks Out After National Elections R 1
2 Killed in Electoral Dispute R 1
5 Killed at Rally R 1
Police: No Comment R 1
President Fires Police Chief R 2
Army Occupies City Hall R 2
Government Establishes Relations With SDAR R 3

CARIBBEAN

Caribbean Law Ministers Discuss Drug Problem S 1
Caricom Agrees on Program S 1
Caricom Secretariat Reports on Trade Decline S 2

BARBADOS

Government Announces New Appointments S 2
Trade Minister Departs for Caricom Meeting S 3

DOMINICA

CNM Calls for Caricom To Discuss Nationhood S 3

ST VINCENT

Mitchell Supports Political Union of Caricom S 4

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

Poll Shows NAR Not Trusted in Government S 4

CONTADORA MINISTERS TO MEET WITH UN'S PEREZ

FL241530 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1925 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] United Nations, N.Y., 23 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group, consisting of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, will meet this Thursday with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. It has been reported officially that the reason for the visit is to give the secretary general the final version of the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America.

The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group habitually meet with the UN secretary general, who is ordered by the General Assembly to follow closely all events related to Contadora.

The new peace document, which according to the mediating group contains points which have been mostly agreed upon by the Central American countries, and a section on military points that attempts to conciliate their divergent positions, was presented to the foreign ministers of the region and of Panama 2 weeks ago with the plan to sign the peace treaty within a short while. However, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras rejected the document almost immediately and mentioned the possibility of repudiating the peace document in order to present an alternative document, possibly with the backing of Guatemala. These three countries insist on including specific procedures for the democratization of Nicaragua, which have been described as interference by both Nicaragua and the Contadora Group.

The presentation of the new version of the peace document to Perez de Cuellar would, according to a Latin American diplomat tend to reinforce the position of Contadora vis-a-vis the attempts to relegate the attempts at mediation to a less prominent position.

USSR ENVOY SAYS NUCLEAR CONTAMINATION IN FALKLANDS

PY241935 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1810 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (NA) -- Local Soviet Embassy officials stated here today that the nuclear cargo of the four UK ships, including the Sheffield, which were sunk during the Malvinas war are contaminating the waters of the South Atlantic. They also said that the installation of a British military base on the archipelago poses "a great threat" to world peace.

During a press conference at the USSR Embassy in Buenos Aires, the Soviet diplomats released a press communique warning that the unilateral decision of the United States to denounce the SALT-I [as received] antirocket agreement "has opened the floodgates for an unbridled arms race and is threatening the security of all the nations," of the world.

USSR Charge d'Affaires in Argentina Viktor Tkachenko and Air Force Attache Colonel Tiptashov warned about the threats posed by the U.S. technomilitary project known as "Star Wars."

The military man also said that Argentine-Soviet military relations "can be improved and broadened" at the nonstrategic level and admitted that "there are possibilities" that an Argentine Air Force pilot or an Argentine aeronautical engineer could participate in a Soviet space flight.

Asked whether the USSR had information proving that there are nuclear weapons on the Malvinas, Tkachenko said that "my country and Argentina are greatly concerned over the building of a British military base on the archipelago." Tkachenko said: "A military base there would be a major threat to world peace and security, especially for countries of the Southern Cone and on the African Atlantic coast."

The diplomat emphasized the need for the countries of this region "to intensify their efforts to prevent a military escalation in the South Atlantic," and reiterated his country's support for the Argentine rights over the Malvinas.

Tkachenko then introduced Vladimir Vessenskiy, a journalist of the Soviet magazine LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, who noted that, based on his own research and on the Spanish newspaper CAMBIO 16, "the Argentines now have a Chernobyl in the Atlantic." He was alluding to the radioactive contamination caused by the Ukranian nuclear disaster.

Vessenskiy stated that "Great Britain notified its allies of the position of its sunken ships." He also charged that the Sheffield, which was bombed by Argentine Naval Air units, "was ultimately sunk by the British themselves because of contamination." Vessenskiy asked "if something was being done to prevent the contamination of the South Atlantic." He said there could be some connection between this contamination and the recent appearance of dozens of dead penguins on the Malvinas beaches. Quoting an unnamed Argentine lawmaker, Vessenskiy said: "The outer containers of the nuclear bombs were designed for dry places, not for the ocean."

In reply to a question, Colonel Toptashov said that the USSR "does not feel constrained by the British base on the Malvinas and the U.S. presence on Easter Island, but he emphasized that this situation creates "a political concern in the world over a region which, during World Wars I and II, stayed outside the conflicts."

Tkachenko warned that a nuclear war would affect the entire world without any exceptions. He reiterated that the USSR has proposed to the U.S. Government "to change the "star wars" project to a star peace proposal." He pointed out that his country is willing to provide free scientific infomation about space to the developing countries within the framework of eventual cooperation agreements.

The document released by the Soviet Embassy indicates that the U.S. Government rejected the 1972 SALT-I Treaty on strategic armaments "to get military advantages and break the strategic-military parity reached by the two superpowers." The document warns that the USSR "will not remain impartial to the U.S. rupture of the SALT agreement," and that "once the U.S. Government overcomes the limits established for armaments or violates in one way or another the points of the agreement that the two countries have respected so far, the USSR will consider itself free of the current commitments in the SALT-I and SALT-II agreements.

In conclusion, the document states that "the measure taken by the U.S. Government to undermine the SALT agreements does not show any desire to participate in the creation of the necessary political atmosphere" for a new summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

SOVIETS EXTEND SHIP MAINTENANCE CONTRACT

PY241915 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1449 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (TELAM) -- The Fish Industry Ministry of the Soviet Union has extended a contract for maintenance work on vessels from the Sovrybflot fleet that operate commercially in the South Atlantic. This information was made public today by executives from the Talleres Navales Darsena Norte Inc (Tandanor).

The maintenance work will be done by this state-owned enterprise, which was contracted by the Soviet Union Fish Industry first deputy minister, Nikolay Pavlovich Kudryavtsev, during his recent visit to our country. Deputy Minister Kudryavtsev met several times with executives from Tandanor and AFNE [State Shipyards and Naval Factories].

NEGOTIATIONS UNDER WAY FOR EXCLUSION ZONE FISHING

PY192056 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] According to a report by (Julio Jorgerot), manager of the National Fish Market [Mercado Nacional de Concentracion Pesquera], negotiations for signing a fishing agreement with the countries operating in the exclusive zone established by the United Kingdom are at an advanced stage. (Jorgerot) said that the negotiations are being conducted through the Fishing Under Secretariat. He added that the agreement states that a percentage of the catch of foreign flag bearing fishing boats will remain in Argentina and could be exported after processing.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER CAPUTO'S VISIT TO FRANCE

For reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Dante Caputo to France, including his meeting with his French counterpart, see the France section of the 24 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BANZER DENIES ADN SHARES CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT

PY241756 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] General Hugo Banzer Suarez, the leader of the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] party, which is maintaining a democratic pact with the ruling MNR [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement] party, has made a clarifying statement to the press. Banzer has said that the ADN is not cogoverning with the MNR. The ADN is in a position to serve the country from any position assigned by the people. Banzer added that if the circumstances require such a type of government, the ADN will assume that responsibility, but this is not the case now. Therefore there are no plans for cogovernment.

[Begin Banzer recording] In the first place, I want to categorically deny the reports of cogovernment. There is no intention to cogovern. The ADN has adopted a clear-cut position, a position that I will explain. First of all, we believe that alliances make bad government tools. We saw in our country not long ago that political alliances are good electoral tools, but are bad instruments with which to govern. This is the first point.

The second point is that we will never deny our contribution to the country. If the time comes when the country, I repeat, the country needs us to govern or cogovern we will do it thoroughly. However, this is not the time. We believe that the government can be more effective if it is represented by one rather than two political parties.

Therefore, there is no intention to cogovern, although I know that there is a great deal of speculation concerning this matter. Quite often we are being asked about that possibility by people who are and are not ADN members. However, I repeat, we have not discussed the issue of cogovernment with Dr Paz Estenssoro. Therefore, the party is not considering that possibility. [end recording]

This was a statement by former President General Hugo Banzer Suarez, the current ADN leader.

BRIEFS

NEW TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION LEADERSHIP -- Victor Lopez Arias, a high-ranking leader of the Bolivian Labor Confederation, last night swore in the new leaders of the ENTEL [National Telecommunications Enterprise] Workers Union. Fausto Araya is the new executive secretary; Ramon Ruiz Gutierrez, secretary general; Benjamin Cadima, public relations secretary; Hermogenes Ramos, secretary for labor conflict affairs; Santiago Rodrigueza, orientation secretary; Susana Pozos, recording secretary; and Rene Vargas, finance secretary. [Summary] [La Paz Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 86 PY]

NOBISTOR MERCENARIES SENTENCED; SHIP CONFISCATED

PY241908 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 20 Jun 86 p 9

[Excerpt] Judge Julieta Lunz, of the 13th Federal District Court, yesterday sentenced the commander of the Nobistor tugboat, Argentine citizen Eduardo Oscar Gilardoni, to 5 years in prison. U.S. citizen John Dee Early, the leader of the group of American mercenaries guarding the clandestine arms cargo, received a similar sentence. Mercenaries Robert Edward Forti, Steven Warren Hendrick, Frederick Verduin, Sheldon Ward Ainsworth, Julio Raul Rodriguez Larrazabal, Steven Villa Sosa, and Timothy Michael Carmody were each sentenced to 4 years in prison. They were all charged with smuggling and unlawful association.

Judge Lunz ordered that the tugboat be confiscated and that it be commissioned by the Navy Ministry, that the materiel seized on board the tugboat be delivered to the Army Ministry, that two engines of the tugboat be auctioned by the Federal Revenue Servdice, and that the proceeds be used by the Federal Government.

In her decision, the judge stated that "the fact that armed conflicts over land have been taking place in northern and southern Brazil among squatters, farmers, and landowners suggest -- if it does not reflect -- that the arms and ammunition smuggled by the defendants could have been intended for these conflicts." The judge said: One cannot overlook the fact that the seizure of this floating arsenal has coincided with the wave of armed conflicts that has recently been taking place in the country.

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR WANTS BURGLARIES SOLVED

PY241425 Rio de Janeiro Radio Globo Network in Portuguese 0300 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Nicaraguan Ambassador Jorge Jenkins met with Justice Minister Paulo Brossard on 23 June. After the meeting, Jenkins said that it is important to find out who burglarized the Nicaraguan Embassy and took some confidential documents early on 18 June. The case is being investigated by Itamaraty and by the Brasilia civil police. The ambassador also said that a handbag with documents was stolen from the residence of embassy adviser (?Mario Duarte) 3 months ago and that police have not yet cleared up the case.

SARNEY FEARS 'HOLY WAR' OVER LAND REFORM ISSUE

PY240336 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Jun 86 p 4

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- President Jose Sarney yesterday expressed deep concern over the land reform issue in Brazil, fearing that it will turn into "a holy war between rightwingers and communists." Sarney made this statement to Deputy Carlos Wilson (Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, Pernambuco), the second vice president of the Chamber of Deputies, whom he received in the morning with all the members of the Chamber of Deputies land reform committee at Planalto Palace. The president especifically referred to the emergence of the UDR [Rural Democratic Union], an organization comprising cattlemen and landowners throughout Brazil, as an example of the "radicalization" of the land problem.

In comments to FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, Deputy Carlos Wilson said: "I believe that the president is concerned over the UDR's drive to elect a number of representatives to the national constituent assembly so it can negatively influence the efforts being made by the government and the parties supporting it to institutionalize the land reform process." Sarney did not mention the church, but he described as "ideological" the controversy over the land reform issue. "He (Sarney) said that in Brazil whoever stands for land reform is a communist and whoever opposes land reform is a rightwinger. And this cannot go on any longer," Deputy Wilson concluded.

BRIEFS

RECORD MONTHLY TRADE BALANCE -- According to Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) Director Roberto Fendt Jr, Brazil exported goods worth $2.291 billion while it imported $1.038 billion, which left a surplus of $1.253 billion. According to Fendt, the trade balance surplus of the first 5 months of the year was $5.011 billion, and the accumulated surplus during the past 12 months was $13.283 billion. Both figures represent a record in the Brazilian trade balance. [Summary] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 Jun 86 p 23 PY]

BELGIAN DRUG CONNECTIN BROKEN -- Based on information provided by the Belgian police, members of the Federal Police have launched an operation to break up the so-called "Belgian connection" of drug traffickers. On 11 June the police arrested the main members of this ring and seized 100 kg of cocaine that was found packed in swimming pool filters at the Rio de Janeiro Airport. The following persons were arrested: Belgian citizen Edgard Aned Barbe, 47, and Argentine citizens Mateu Sbabo Negri and his son Ivo Daniel Negri. For some years now, this ring has been shipping large quantities of drugs from Rio de Janeiro to Europe. [Summary] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Jun 86 p 7 PY]

FPMR TAKES OVER STATIONS, BROADCASTS MESSAGE

PY241407 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1343 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 24 Jun (EFE) -- A commando of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] today took over two radio stations in Santiago and broadcast a proclamation. According to the radio stations' reporters and announcers, the FPMR members who took over the Mineri and Galaxia radio stations forced the technicians to broadcast a proclamation against the military regime of General Augusto Pinochet. The message of the leftist FPMR was broadcast in its entirety before the police arrived. The transmitting stations of Radios Mineri and Galaxia are located on Providencia Avenue, in the eastern sector of Santiago.

FPMR 'LEADER' DISCUSSES MOVEMENT, GOALS

PA240351 Managua BARRICADA INTERNACIONAL in English 12 Jun 86 p 14

[Text] Nearly 13 years after the military coup which violently ended the long history of Chilean democracy and installed Augusto Pinochet's dictatorship, the people of that nation are increasingly belligerent in demanding their rights and freedoms. The following is an interview with a leader of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), conducted by Carlos Garat of the Latin American News Agency (ALAI). This armed organization has become one of the main actors in the current struggle.

[Question] How does the FMPR define itself?

[Answer] The Manual Rodriguez Patriotic Front, is a politico-military organization which aims at being the military vanguard of the Chilean people in their struggle for freedom and democracy.

[Question] How does it define itself ideologically?

[Answer] We could classify our ideological position as "Rodriguismo," which has a nationalist, patriotic component. It is pro-Latin American and profoundly democratic.

[Question] But this is the first time "Rodriguismo" has appeared as an ideological tendency. Can you define it more concretely?

[Answer] The fundamental component is reviving the national values with which the Latin American colonies won their independence from the Spanish Crown. These values are an expression of a strong desire for independence and to fight for freedom, and we believe that they continue to be valid in our day -- though naturally under new conditions, since new economic and political phenomena have appeared.

We hope to rescue the values for which our national heroes fought, because they remain in the collective memory of our people, and put them to use in the Chilean people's struggle.

[Question] What are your goals for society? What social, political, and econonic changes will you make if you come to power in Chile?

[Answer] I must make it clear that the FPMR does not hope to take power.

We support the formation of a broad alliance of all democratic forces. Our goal for society is an advanced, participatory, and pluralist democracy. In the international sphere, we envision a nonaligned Chile which gathers the experience of all Latin American peoples in their struggles for independence from U.S. imperialism.

[Question] Is the FPMR a fully formed military organization, or is it in the process of development?

[Answer] I think there are elements of both: as an organization, we have achieved an important degree of development, but at this moment our operative groups are not undergoing a period of growth. We are currently interested in developing a capacity for self-defense in the masses, because we feel that is a decisive factor. But, at the same time, defensive actions force the masses to learn noncivilian methods of struggle, military defense methods. This is how the Front will grow: the conditions for its growth will be created as workers, students, people in poor neighborhoods, etc. develop paramilitary methods; the more politically conscious of the people who come out of this form of struggle will join the FPMR.

[Question] The FPMR isn't the only politico-military organization in Chile. What makes it different from the others?

[Answer] Our organization is unique in that it arose during a period when the military dictatorship was sinking deeper into crisis. Other forces have oriented themselves toward traditional forms of struggle, occupying the political arena granted by the dictatorship, and some spaces won by the social movement. We could say that theirs is an opposition restricted to the framework permitted. We consider this framework too limited, and feel it is necessary to break out of it, giving a military response to the repression. When we speak of military responses, we refer to acts of self-defense or punishment of the enemy, and psychological actions to raise morale and to support the Chilean people's struggle against the dictatorship.

[Question] Is the FPMR the armed wing of the Communist Party?

[Answer] That is the definition that has been publicized by the media, based on the dictator's official statements. We define ourselves as the armed wing of the Chilean people. We are not the armed wing of the Communist Party; our ranks include persons from different political tendencies, and many who belong to no party.

[Question] Do you see the armed actions as the beginning of a popular war? Do you envision the outcome as a confrontation between the FPMR and the Chilean armed forces?

[Answer] Our strategy is one of "national uprising," that is, a general uprising of the Chilean people against the ignominious situation in which they now find themselves. For that reason, we hold that mass participation, both armed and unarmed, is essential. We do not propose prolonged popular war nor other types of war which have occurred in other countries, because the political and social conditions in Chile are different.

[Question] But doesn't this imply the overthrow of the dictatorship by a confrontation between the people and the armed forces?

[Answer] We envision a confrontation between the people and Pinochet and the forces that support him, not the armed forces. We're not seeking a confrontation with the armed forces. On the contrary, our work is aimed at getting the patriotic and constitutionalist sectors of the armed forces to disassociate themselves from Pinochet's repressive actions.

Pinochet's death in an attack would make many people happy because, naturally, it would be a way of getting him out of power. But we feel that this shouldn't be the result of an action by a small, enlightened, but isolated group. The Chilean people must win freedom for themselves, because freedom can be won only through struggle.

[Question] Does the FPMR have a political wing, separate from the military apparatus?

[Answer] There are many parties in Chile concerned with the political leadership of social forces, and we feel that this area is well enough covered. Because of this, we have set out to work exclusively in the military sphere.

[Question] Does this mean that your influence in the political process is reduced to the military level?

[Answer] The FPMR is a very broad organization and the proof is that within the Front there are different political and ideological orientations, the common denominator being the struggle for freedom and democracy. We insist on the unifying aspect of struggle, and we are concerned about sectarian actions by some political parties which emphasize the basest kinds of differences instead of the main problem: the dictatorship.

[Question] What is your opinion of the National Agreement for the transition to democracy?

[Answer] In our judgement, the Agreement is an important advance for the opposition forces and is an element which marks the political moment. But it must be emphasized that there are important forces, social and political sectors, which are not represented. Although the Agreement is an advance, it doesn't consider, for example, the punishment of those guilty of creating the country's current situation.

[Question] If the signers of the National Agreement demand that the FPMR lay down its arms as a condition to arriving at a broader agreement, would you be prepared to negotiate or talk on that basis?

[Answer] We believe that it is necessary to propose the immediate replacement of the Pinochet government with a democratic regime. And we believe that this objective is unavoidable, because not to do so would be to ignore the Chilean social situation.

[Question] You said that the Front has members with different political and ideological leanings. Is there also pluralism in the leadership, is it ideologically homogeneous?

[Answer] There are Christians, freethinkers, Marxists, etc., in the FPMR's national directorate, and these currents form part of our movement because they are part of Chilean society.

But we also have many members of the army, the navy, and the air force, who were expelled by Pinochet. They have joined the Front, bringing their professional training with them. We see no contradiction whatsoever in pluralism, because we aim to be an expression of the militarily organized Chilean people. All those who want to fight with a gun in their hand have a place in our organization: those who do not agree with the armed struggle also have a place in the struggle against Pinochet. Consistent, active nonviolence, for example, is very effective and has a reproductive effect, although we feel that, by itself, it is insufficient.

FREIGHT TRAIN SUFFERS BOMB ATTACK, NO INJURIES

PY241800 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1713 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 24 Jun (TELAM-ANSA) -- A freight train was attacked today on the outskirts of Coronel, a town 560 km from Santiago. A powerful bomb placed on the tracks destroyed 7 freight cars and 200 meters of track.

According to a report from the railroad enterprise, the violent explosion derailed and destroyed 7 of the 24 carriages that were carrying cellulose. The report added that the driver and crew were not hurt.

RADICAL PARTY LEADER ELECTED SI VICE PRESIDENT

PY241439 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Enrique Silva Cimma, president of the Radical Party [RP], has been elected vice president of the Socialist International [SI] at the 17th SI Congress that will end tonight in Lima. Silva Cimma will replace his fellow party member Anselmo Sule, who will continue to perform his duties as PR vice president abroad.

Some political sectors regard Sule's replacement by Silva Cimma as dangerous for the PR.

PR Secretary Ricardo Navarrete made the following comments to Radio Chilena:

[Begin recording] In a plenary of the SI Congress in Lima it was decided yesterday that PR President Enrique Silva Cimma will be a new SI vice president. As is known, the PR was assigned a vice presidency at the SI Congress held in Geneva in 1976. This post has been held by fellow party member Anselmo Sule, who will continue to perform his duties as PR vice president abroad in accordance with the decision made by the last PR national convention in June 1985. [end recording]

WAVE OF VIOLENCE SWEEPS COUNTRY; 11 DIE

PY241258 Paris AFP in Spanish 0401 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota, 23 Jun (AFP) -- In a new wave of violence that swept this country today, seven guerrillas, three policemen, and one civilian died in several attacks and clashes. Some 20 people have been reported injured.

In the northeastern Provice of Antioquia, police killed three terrorists who had just murdered a miner, and a policeman was reported killed in the same area. In the northern Province of Cordoba, one person died and five others were injured in a struggle for predominance between two terrorist groups.

In Meta, in eastern Colombia, three terrorists and a policeman died in a shootout, while in Cali, as yet unidentified people stabbed a policeman to death.

It was reported that six of the seven terrorists who died were members of the Colombian Revolutionary Armed forces (FARC, communist), and that the seventh was a member of the People's Liberation Army (ELN, pro-Castro).

In the meantime, in the densely populated neighborhood of La Victoria, in southeastern Bogota, some 10 presumed guerrillas attacked a small police barracks and a bank, where they seized $60,000. The attackers used machine guns and grenades.

Four policemen, a plainclothes guard, and several bank clients were wounded during the attack. An impressive dragnet operation followed the action

'NEW' GUERRILLA GROUP HOLDS UP MAGDALENA BANK

PA201504 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 20 Jun 86

[By Carlos Garcia]

[Text] Santa Marta -- A group of armed men presumed to be members of a new guerrilla organization held up a Banco de Bogota branch office in Cienaga, Magdalena Department, taking 17 million pesos with them.

The men, who claimed to be members of the "ITC" [not further identified], a new and so far unheard-of guerrilla organization, entered the bank, momentarily seized the manager and secretary hostage, stole at least 17 million pesos in cash, and fled in three waiting vehicles. The police said that the bank robbers were apparently able to get out of town.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED IN ATTACK AGAINST MINISTER

PA242113 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The Santander Department Intelligence Services have confirmed the arrest of three men and one woman as alleged accomplices in the attack against Government Minister Jaime Castro. The security office reported that the woman studied in (Invesco) and that she is a active M-19 leader They were brought to Bogota to determine if they were indeed accomplices.

Here in Bogota, civil, church, and military authorities have concluded the plan to provide security for Pope John Paul II during his upcoming visit.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RELEASES JUSTICE PALACE REPORT

PA242312 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpt] On Saturday, Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez released his anticipated report on what happened at the Justice Palace last year. Jimenez asked that President Betancur and defense Minister Miguel Vega Uribe be tried on charges presented by the Chamber of Representatives' accusations commission.

The attorney general's investigation of the occupation of the Justice Palace has shed more light on the controversial episode. These are the main points stressed by the attorney general in his report released over the past weekend.

The attorney general has indicated that the government was perplexed, without timely information, limited in some cases to radio broadcasts only. He added that the initiative at all times originated with the military, who acted rapidly from the very outset, ordered the tanks' entrance into the palace, failed to do anything effective to rescue all the hostages, and relegated the civilians to the background.

Jimenez reported the scarcely technical and hurried way in which the bodies required as evidence were treated. In this he agreed with the special tribunal. He disagrees with the tribunal, however, regarding the cafeteria employees who have been reported missing and the death of driver Medina Caravito. The tribual has requested an investigation, while the attorney general's office explains away the death's causes and circumstances. The two reports agee that drug traffickers' interests had nothing to do with the occupation of the palace. Also, the reports admit that the paticipation of Nicaraguans in the event has not been proven. The attorney general has indicated that fire aggravated the situation at the palace because it presumably hastened the deaths of hostages and reduced the area of combat.

The attorney general's most important remarks have to do wtih the treatment of civilians who did not participate in the confrontation The investigation has not produced any evidence that a serious effort to rescue them was made. Based on this staement, the attorney general has requested that the president and the defense minister be tried for a possible violation of the Law of Nations.

REPORTAGE ON ARRIVAL OF DOMINGO LAINO IN ASUNCION

Laino, Robert White Beaten

PY242139 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2107 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Report by Victor Alderete from the President Stroessner International Airport]

[Text] Just as we have reported, Domingo Laino has arrived but remains inside the Pluna [Uruguayan National Airlines] plane here at the international airport because he has not been allowed to get off the plane. Laino was accompanied by former U.S. Ambassador to Paraguay Robert White and Uruguayan Deputy Roberto Sasiain.

Serious incidents broke out inside the plane when police forces entered the plane. According to Robert White and the Uruguayan Deputy, Domingo Laino was brutally beaten by the police. But let us here what they have to say.

[Begin recording] [White] Yes, they beat him. They beat him brutally. He sustained injuries to the ribs. [slogans in favor of democracy; noise, and applause heard in background] (?His wrist is also bruised).

[Reporter] So they beat him?

[White] Yes, they beat him. We were all beaten.

[Reporter] You too?

[White] Yes, me too. They also beat Uruguayan Deputy Roberto Sasiain.

[Sasiain, interrupting] I am Roberto Sasiain, president of the International Affairs Commission of the Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Sasiain] Yes, I can assert that all those present here were savagely taken off the plane by the security personnel who boarded the plane under the command of a man who identified himself as Pastor Coronel [chief of the Asuncion Police Investigations Department] and another man who identified himself as Alberto Cantero [chief of the Asuncion Police Investigations Department Political Section]. They headed the operation during which we were brutally beaten.

Domingo Laino was beaten even more brutally than we; he fell to the floor and his ribs were bruised very badly. [slogans calling for the return of democracy and shouting and applause heard in background]

We shall inform the international public about this incident, and now we shall meet with all the members of the National Accord to express our solidarity to a people who are struggling to recover democracy.

[Reporter] Mr White, did you [word indistinct] proceedings so that Laino may enter the country?

[White] We will do everything possible. But they have refused to [as heard] they have not allowed him to enter the country. They beat him, and as was stated by the Uruguayan deputy we ourselves were brutally beaten by two men, two men...(?with) Pastor Coronel.

[Reporter] Your presence here is interpreted by the government as interference in domestic affairs.

[White] Look, in the human rights field there are no national boundaries. This issue is at the international level. International rights state that human rights affairs...[interrupted by unidentified speaker who says: human rights have no borders] That is right, it has no borders. Moreover, there are OAS and United Nations treaties in this regard (?which state) that any person, any citizen has the right to enter his country.

[Reporter] (?Will you submit a report on this incident)?

[White] Yes, of course.

[Reporter] Where is Laino at this time?

[White] He is in the plane, that is I believe he is in the plane, that he is still in the plane...

[Reporter, interrupting] What do you believe are his immediate plans?

[White] Well, I do not know. I believe that he will return to Uruguay.

[Sasiain] He plans to return immediately to Uruguay and hold a press conference with the [word indistinct]. He held a press conference before his departure from Montevideo.

Moreover, we would like to note that the Uruguayan minister counsellor in Paraguay, (Ulido), who tried to enter the airport to welcome us as is done in any civilized country when a representative of the people, as is my case, arrives in a country, was not allowed to enter the room where we were. Moreover, we have all witnessed this savage repression to which we have been subjected.

[Reporter] In your capacity as a national deputy, will you submit the pertinent report to the Uruguayan Congress?

[Sasiain] Undoubtedly so, I am also accompanied by Deputy (Oscar Lopez Valeza), of the National Party, which is the Uruguayan opposition that is peacefully struggling for the recovery of democracy.

We are here to defend the right to life, the right of Paraguayans to freely express themselves; but we were subjected to an aggression.

Here peace does not prevail, brutality prevails. This happened when we landed on Paraguayan soil, and it was carried out by those we have just mentioned.

[Reporter] What will be your [words indistinct] in Paraguay?

[Sasiain] We have not made any plans yet. We should meet with the U.S. delegation that is accompanying the Uruguayan deputies and we shall draft an agenda within a couple of hours.

[Reporter] What is Laino's (?situation)?

[Sasiain] We have no news about him. Laino is inside the plane at this time which is filled with dozens of security personnel who beat him, therefore there is no guarantee for to his well-being at this time.

[Reporter] Will the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry submit any complaints in this regard?

[Sasiain] I am here on a personal basis in my capacity as a Uruguayan deputy. We shall inform our Foreign Ministry of everything that took place when we arrive at the embassy.

[Reporter] Where are you heading now? [recording cut off]

Police Troops Mobilized

PY242130 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 24 Jun 86 p 10

[Text] An intensive mobilization of police troops could be seen this morning near President Stroessner International Airport. Public transportation servicing the airport was detoured by forces of order and forces of the political police deployed in the area, probably due to the upcoming arrival of Domingo Laino in our country. The government has reiterated that the exiled politician will not be allowed to return.

In fact, the presence of police groups could be seen from early morning at the airport and also on the highways leading to the airport, especially on Generalisimo Franco, San Martin, and Madame Lynch Avenues. In this regard, it should be mentioned that the strong vigilance began on Monday, when the forces of order were deployed.

In San Lorenzo, beginning at the Public Works and Communications Ministry, police agents have been checking buses and private vehicles driving in the area. Apparently, this surveillance is a result of a report which said that Domingo Laino would secretly enter the country.

Today, however, the police deployment increased considerably, with patrols doubling in some sectors. Laino will try to return to the country today at 1400, on a Pluna flight. He is being accompanied by a delegation of U.S. politicians.

Laino Leaves for Uruguay

PY242231 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2140 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Relay by reporter Victor Alderete from President Stroessner International Airport]

[Excerpt] Thank you, very much. We again report from President Stroessner International Airport to inform you that the Pluna airline jet that transported Domingo Laino and his entourage [to Asuncion] took off a few minutes ago, bound for Montevideo.

As reported by his entourage, which accompanied him and stayed in Asuncion, the exiled Paraguayan politician Dr Domingo Laino will give a press conference at Carrasco international airport in Uruguay.

SALDIVAR NOTES 'FRUITFUL' RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL

PY240324 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 22 Jun 86 p 13

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Saldivar has described Paraguayan-Brazilian relations as "fruitful." He added that Brazil has expressed renewed interest in the production railroad [ferrocarril de la produccion -- railroad connecting Paraguayan Alto Parana region with southern Brazil up to Paranagua port]. He also said that from now on there will be border commissions that will operate between Pedro Juan Caballero [Paraguay] and Ponta Pora [Brazil] and between Salto del Guaira [Paraguay] and Guaira [Brazil].

Saldivar returned yesterday from Brazil, where he met with President Jose Sarney and had a working meeting with his Brazilian colleague, Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre. Saldivar left for Brasilia on 19 June accompanied by Miguel Angel Bestard, foreign ministry political planning adviser, and Jesus Maria Gutierrez, foreign ministry protocol department deputy director.

Upon his departure from the President Stroessner Inernational Airport with the members of his entourage, which also included top-ranking Itaipu Binational Company officials, the foreign minister talked with the press about his activities in Brasilia. Foreign Minister Saldivar said that "this was a scheduled trip and we followed an established agenda." He added that "all management departments of the Itaipu Binational Company held a meeting," and that he had the opportunity to meet with Brazilian President Jose Sarney.

Saldivar also reported that during his meeting witdh the Brazilian president he handed the president a personal letter from Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner. He also noted the prevailing good relations between our two governments within the framework of which the two governments are undertaking important bilateral projects. Speaking about the situation of the Itaipu Dam, Saldivar said that "we believe that it is advancing on schedule." He added that "Itaipu is a reality and now it has entered a very important stage for a hydroelectric dam."

Regarding the production railroad project, the Paraguayan foreign minister said that "we are certain that it will be carried out, because Brazil has renewed its interest in this project." He thus encouraged the continuation of the negotiations aimed at carrying out this joint undertaking.

Saldivar said that "an agreement was signedto establish two border commissions." He noted that the commissions will be operating in Pedro Juan Caballero and Ponta Pora and in Salto del Guaira and Guaira. Saldivar added: "These border commissions will operate within the same framework being used by those commissions established in Ciudad Presidente Stroessner [Paraguay] and Foz de Yguazu [Brazil], which are yielding positive results because they are helping to solve regional problems.

GARCIA ADDRESSES NATION ON PRISON RIOTS

PY250340 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0122 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Message to the nation by President Alan Garcia Perez from Government House in Lima -- live]

[Text] During the past few days the country and the world have been shaken by the serous incidents that took place in the Peruvian prisons. In my capacity as president of the Republic I am fulfilling my duty to address the nation and explain the objectives of the government's actions and what consequences we should expect.

We are all aware of how terrorism and subversion, taking advantage of our democracy and the tools which democracy provides, have advanced to the point of becoming permanent news and a threat to the peace of all citizens.

Taking advantage of the fact that an international congress was being held in Lima, subversive elements seized three prisons, taking hostages and seizing arms. THey were getting ready to blackmail the government and impose negotiations which would place the democratic state and terrorists on the same level.

The government clearly answered that there was nothing to negotiate with those who must wait to be sanctioned only by the law and, during a ministers meeting, decided to act to restore order and reestablish authority. In the first place it decided to urge the rioters to give up their position and, should it be necessary, resort to the full force of the law and the energy of the tools which democracy has at hand.

The government cannot allow prisons to be considered free territories. There have already been too many riots and excesses, abusing our democracy's generous tolerance. The government now plans to act firmly, because without authority there cannot be democracy. Therefore, we are not talking about the principle of authority and order which the dictatorships always invoke. We are not talking about priviledges and injuctices. We are talking about the authority of the government elected by the people. As a consequence, the Armed Forces Joint Command was ordered to coordinate actions in order to reestablish order and authority; that is why I want to begin by saying that the Armed Forces Joint Command has fulfilled the order received from the constitutional government with loyalty, and we supported its actions. At this point, I must note that three Marines died and more than 20 members of the Armed Forces were wounded during these actions. Two officers were seriously wounded. In fulfilling the government's orders they clashed with a carefully organized resistance, a resistance that used the prison building which had been remodeled to the point of building underground galleries, such as the case of El Fronton prison. As is public knowledge, the inmates at El Fronton were armed with various weapons and instruments with which they resisted the security forces for many hours.

The government supports the strict use of the law. This strictness will abide by the law should new incidents such as the ones we have just experienced take place again. Democracy means authority, and if anyone should oppose resistance to the law, to the authority, or to the state tools, he should be fought with all the force allowed by the law. Therefore, I repeat that the state supports the actions carried out by the Joint Command in these incidents which have been in keeping with the law fulfilling an order of the democratic authority. As a consequence, after reiterated negotiations in El Fronton, the security forces used their weapons energetically, meeting a strong resistance which compelled them to strengthen their actions. This is supported by the government, because the orders given by the government elected by the people must be respected. Authority was restored in El Fronton prison after 35 rioters surrendered.

Their lives were religiously respected, because the limit of the force of the law is the law itself.

Therefore, the appropriate rights were guaranteed to those survivors who did not oppose any resistance.

In the case involving the Lurigancho Penitentiary, the Republican Guard forces encountered resistance with firearms and explosives. This caused the force of order to act energetically. They used their weapons, causing a regrettable and painful death toll, which was the terrible but inevitable result of the action. All this was approved by the nation and abides by the law and the energetic actions are also abiding by the law.

However, I am now addressing the nation as president of the Republic to tell you that when rioters surrender, unarmed, and with their hands up and are still annihilated, that is not abiding by the law. By the same principle of authority by which we strictly defend order we must limit and condemn excesses.

We support the strictness of the action ordered by the Joint Command. However, what has gone beyond this action, what happened after the surrender at Lurigancho Penitentiary can only be considered a crime about which I will not be silent.

As a result of the initial investigations it became clear that at the Lurigancho Penitentiary a yet undetermined number of inmates, perhaps 30 or 40, were annihilated and executed by members of the Republican Guard after they had already surrendered and were already outside the cell block.

As the president of the Republic, I support and approve the firm and energetic use of weapons, and I announce that they will be according to regulations from now on. However, as the president of the Republic I do not support or approve excesses, criminal and instinctive revenge. The forces of the law must be beyond instinctinve and brutal reactions. This is the only way they will be fully entitled to use the full force of the law.

I support the Joint Command's action of using weapons firmly, but I do not support -- quite the contrary, I denounce -- those who have committed murder, something that goes beyond all orders issued. Should I not make this report to the country, I would not be fulfilling my historic responsibilty, I would not be fulfilling my role as president of all Peruvians. This is why I have ordered the imprisonment and trial of the chiefs, officers, and troops of the Republican Guard who brutally annihilated the subversives after the latter had surrendered. No one will be able to silence me because this is the cry of democracy and law. This is the cry of authority determined to be severe without trampling mankind's standards.

However, this does not mean giving the terrorists the right or being weak regarding subversion. It is just recognizing the law and the right to life.

I know that my position involves risks and this is why I am addressing the nation. I also know that I must address myself to the nation's conscience and not to the momentary passions. Passions and instincts may overwhelm the masses, but a governor cannot be enslaved by passions. A governor must be able to address his people's reason.

I know that the majority of the nation approve the action carried out recently because it is fed up with crime and the subversives' insolence.

I know that the majority supports the strong attitude of the government to restore order. I know that the majority approves the use of force so that the subversives learn that Peru also knows how to defend its institutions. I also approve all this. And I reject the comfortable position of those who believe that one has to negotiate with those who have just spread death throughout Peru. I reject the easy condemnations of those who now say that too much force has been used and believe that terrorism can take possession of the prisons, blackmail society, and mock democracy without the state affirming its authority.

I believe, as does the majority of the nation, that the action had to be energetic. However, among that majority there are some people who say that any excesses were necessary and that beyond the use of the law one must accept the annihilation of all those who surrendered.

But I am against this. I say that this is a crime because this is a blind, instinctive argument that is a barbarity.

As president I could be silent and support with my silence the majority that supports this. But I have to be beyond instincts and differentiate between what must be supported and what must be condemned so that it will never happen again.

Subversives and Shining Path members may act savagely by perpetrating treacherous killings, harassing the people, and raping. We must act firmly, but we should not answer them with their same rules because ours is not a society of savages. The state must be firm and be as decisive as never before, but if amid these actions someone is allowed to commit excesses and to act savagely, then we would lack all moral authority in the future.

All the tools granted by the law must be energetically used, but when someone has surrendered and is lying still, no matter how evil and demented he may be, human law and the law of Christ compel us to respect him. Of course we want to kill them, to eradicate them, but this is why we live within the framework of the law. Therefore, let the law, not our passion, govern us.

If I as president allow this to become a bloody orgy, taking advantage of the force the government decides to use, I shall have opened in Peru the doors of the law of the jungle. It is because of this that I cannot cover up. I cannot remain quiet. I cannot remain silent. It is my duty to report and be the first citizen to point to those who commit excesses with the law.

Some will say that by punishing these excesses we are undermining the morale of the forces of order and that on another similar occasion the forces of order will believe that they are not supported by the government and that they will be unable to act as they have done in the past few days. But that is not true. I have already congratulated the Armed Forces Joint Command for loyally fulfilling a government order.

I hereby announce that we shall continue to act firmly but within the framework of the law. Those who believe that by avoiding excesses we are stripping the forces of order of their moral authority are tremendously wrong, because the struggle against terrorism has not ended, it has just begun. If we are to act against terrorism and with increasing firmness and severity, we cannot commit mistakes or excesses. We cannot have barbarism.

The law is harsh but calm. It is our role to struggle and to punish but without resorting to instincts and to the adoption of blind attitudes.

The power of the forces of order does not lie in their rifles, or cannons. The power of the forces or order lies above all in the law and in the fact that they represent the authority of the people.

This address has two objectives: to reassert the government's conviction that it will act firmly and support the force that was used; and to inform you that we have decided to denounce and punish those who have violated the nature of the law. We are not doing this out of weakness, we are doing it because of the moral force of the law. The majesty of the law is not instinctive vengeance.

By making this denunciation, Peru and the world will know that Peruvian democracy defends itself; that Peru will defend itself from violence with arms and with force; but within the framework of the law. This is our historic power to be able to succeed over barbarism. This is the moral strength that will allow us to lead the country to justice, freedom, and security.

So that we may achieve these objectives and because of them, we need to unite ourselves against terrorism. During these dramatic and difficult hours, I call on the unity of the nation against subversion. This does not mean that I am proposing a meeting of our leaders. Our daily living within a democratic framework means that our political activities and that of other institutions are united against terrorism.

The unity of the nation must be a courageous attitude adopted by each citizen so that terrorism and its publicity oriented activities do not alter our existence; so that our media does not show case terrorism; so that we do not allow terror to enter our houses.

The state struggles against terrorism and it will continue to do so with the support of all Peruvians, in a firm, and energetic manner; but within the framework of the law.

Thank you very much.

Navy Minister on Riots

PY241734 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Navy Minister Vice Admiral Julio Pacheco Concha Hubner has revealed that his force lost 3 men with 16 others injured during the confrontations in El Fronton Prison. It is still not known how many inmates died during the riots, but so far six bodies have been found and buried, he said.

[Begin recording] [unidentified reporter] Vice Admiral, there are many different reports about the number of dead as a result of the riots. Could you tell us exactly how many people died during the military intervention in El Fronton?

[Pacheco Concha] During the military intervention? We found six bodies in El Fronton. They have already been buried. However, there are more bodies under the rubble, but we have still not been able to find them. We are removing the rubble to try to find them.

[Reporter] Given the number of inmates in the British wing of the prison, how many of them do you believe may be under the rubble?

[Pacheco Concha] Unfortunately we do not know the exact number of prisoners who were in El Fronton when the incidents occurred. It is calculated that there could have been about 160 prisoners in El Fronton, of which 29 surrendered, and then we found 6 bodies, so we believe that there may be about 100 or 120 more bodies.

[Reporter] Minister, what do you think of the government's decision to order an investigation into the possible excesses committed while handling the riot?

[Pacheco Concha] I believe that an investigation is always useful and beneficial because it tries to discover the truth. Therefore, the Navy believes that the government is correct in wanting to clarify to the world the events that happened in the different prisons.

[Reporter] Did the Navy commit excesses?

[Pacheco Concha] I do not believe that the Navy committed any excesses.

[Reporter] So your ministry is willing to help in the investigations?

[Pacheco Concha] As I just said, of course it is our duty to do so.

[Reporter] Has a time limit been set for the result of the investigations?

[Pacheco Concha] No, according to what I read in the communique, no time limit has been set. However, I am sure that the results will be known as soon as possible because it is convenient that the truth be known as soon as possible.

[Reporter] How many people did the Navy lose in these actions?

[Pacheco Concha] Well we lost three crew members who have already been buried. Two officers were seriously wounded and they have undergone surgery; 16 other crew members were wounded. Therefore, more than 20 men were hit by the inmates firing from under cover in the blue wing and in the nearby area.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, it is said that the military actions to handle the riots were mistaken. However, it is also said that this was the only alternative the government had. What do you think?

[Pacheco Concha] Well, there are always alternative ways to handle a problem. There will always be different solutions to a problem. The government adopted a decision to solve the problem, preserve democratic order in the country, and preserve the government which must rule [word indistinct] executive branch.

[Reporter] Do you think that the actions undertaken were the only way to recover the so-called principle of authority?

[Pacheco Concha] I think so, yes, definitely, because another alternative would have been.... [changes thought] Well, you yourselves were witnesses to the actions that occurred before the confrontation. You saw how we tried to solve the problem before arriving at this. However, the inmates did not accept our proposals. We entered El Fronton Prison and were shot at by the prisoners who were perfectly hidden. We suffered casualties. You cannot establish dialogue with these people.

They killed some of our men. I am not being revengeful. We simply had to get in to stop the riot. They were well armed and hidden.

(?You must understand that at this moment), the terrorist actions are following a timetable which I do not think they will modify, even after this repression.

This was part of their plan, they planned a riot in the prisons. This was totally prepared by them. I do not know their purposes, but they believed that they could provoke a riot to discredit the government and to demonstrate its weakness.

The government is not weak. It has simply put things into place. The government has to rule. Otherwise, it is not a government but a misgovernment, and the people have not voted for this. A misgovernment will not be allowed. [end recording]

MRTA OCCUPIES 4 NEWS AGENCIES IN LIMA

PY231927 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1822 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 23 Jun (EFE) -- In Lima today, several commandoes of the terrorist Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) seized the offices of the news agencies AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, REUTER, ANSA, and DPA forcing their personnel to transmit messages criticizing the Peruvian Government.

At the REUTER office, four armed men and one woman behaved courteously before leaving the office in downtown Lima. There were no incidents during the terrorists' 20-minute stay at the office. Before they left, the MRTA commandos painted their acronymn and other slogans on the walls, something they also did at the other agencies.

At the ANSA office, heavily armed terrorists overwhelmed three policemen of the antiterrorist directorate on duty at the office. One of the agency editors "interviewed" one of the terrorists. The office is located in San Isidro.

At the DPA office, the Tupac Amarus forced the employees to transmit an antigovernment message. They left after painting slogans on the walls.

The same thing happened at the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE office, also in downtown Lima, where 3 men and one woman stayed for over 30 minutes.

Forced To Transmit Message

PY231752 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1724 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 23 Jun (TELAM-ANSA) -- The local branch of the Italian news agency ANSA was occupied today by a Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement commando group which forced the chief editor to transmit a message entitled: The Truth About Peru. In this document the MRTA accused the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA] government of carrying out on 18 June a horrible massacre of prison inmates who had been charged with terrorist activities and who were asking to be regarded as political prisoners.

According to the paper, the massacre carried out by the Armed Forces with the government's consent is an unprecedented act of bloodshed in Peru, especially since it has been proven that the inmates had called for a dialogue.

After describing the government's reaction to this request as a horrible raid and massacre, the communique, which ANSA carried under terrorist pressure, emphasized that the real objective was to annihilate the prisoners because after the armed forces regained control of the prisons, they started finishing off wounded inmates and executing the survivors.

FALSE BOMB THREAT DELAYS DEPARTURE OF TWO PLANES

PY241945 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1844 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 24 Jun (EFE) -- A plane of the Peruvian State Airlines, Aeroperu, and another belonging to the Soviet Aeroflot Airline that were supposed to leave Lima today had to delay their departures due to false bomb threats on both planes.

An anonymous voice phoned the Lima Jorge Chavez International Airport announcing that bombs had been planted in the aricraft.

The alarm was declared false on the Aeroperu plane, which was on an internal flight, and on the Aeroflot plane, which was bound for Moscow.

The two aircraft were taken to the "black zone" of the airport where the fuselage and luggage compartments were checked. The Aeroflot plane left after a 2-hour delay.

POLICE SEIZE 32 TONS OF COCAINE, PLANES

PY210333 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0408 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 19 Jun (EFE) -- As a result of three antinarcotics operations that the Peruvian police carried out in the Amazon Jungle, 32 tons of cocaine base were seized and 19 clandestine landing strips taken. The police also confiscated five small planes that were used to take the narcotics out of Peru using clandestine landing strips in the jungle. Eight machine guns and four laboratories used to manufacture cocaine hydrochloride, that is pure cocaine, were also confiscated.

This information was supplied by Julio Merino, commander of the fifth regional branch of the Peruvian Investigative Police [PIP] headquartered in Iquitos, capital of the Peruvian Amazon region. The report was published by the newspaper LA REPUBLICA today.

The high-ranking police officer said that drug consumption has been growing in Iquitos lately, especially among youths aged 14 through 20; however, there are also consumers among 9-year-old children.

LUSINCHI CONGRATULATES SPAIN'S FELIPE GONZALEZ

PA241457 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Telegram to Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez from President Jaime Lusinchi, dated 23 June]

[Text] Your Excellency, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez

Madrid

My dear prime minister and friend:

Allow me to express the great satisfaction that we have felt in Venezuela over your victory and that of the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Worker's Party] in yesterday's elections in Spain.

The election returns not only reiterate the democratic wish of your great country, but also its will to continue the process that you began and lead, which has greatly contributed to consolidating Spain's image and to further linking it to the Latin American nations.

I reiterate, Mr Prime Minister, our warm sentiments of friendship and personal esteem and wish you success in the new government term you begin now.

Cordially, [signed] Jaime Lusinchi, president of Venezuela

BRIEFS

NEW AIR FORCE COMMANDER -- The change of command ceremony for new Air Force Commander Division General Ramon Enrique Mendoza Ibarra was held at the Francisco de Miranda Air Base todayl He receivd the command from Defense Minister Rear Admiral Andres Eduardo Brit Martinez. Division General Raul Nicolas Fernandez Hernandez, who had been Air Force commander until now, has been appointd inspector general. [Summary] [Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jun 86 PA]

PETRICCIOLI SAYS NATION WILL NOT CALL MORATORIUM

PA242031 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Finance Secretary Gustavo Petriccioli said yesterday that Mexico will not resort to a moratorium, but will not be able, either, to meet the servicing of its foreign debts under the terms previously agreed to with the international financial community.

During his first appearance before the country's media, the finance secretary referred to the new challenges faced by Mexico in view of the brutal drop in oil revenues. Petriccioli announced the new support and growth program that has been launched to prevent a sharp slump in the nation's economic growth.

For his part, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, programming and budget secretary, noted that the support and growth program is aimed at achieving a growth rate of between 3-4 percent during 1987-88. Our colleague Juan Francisco Castaneda will now give you the details on this very important information:

[Begin recording] [Castaneda] Finance Secretary Gustavo Petriccioli has asserted that Mexico cannot continue making the payments service the foreign debt under the terms already agreed to.

[Petriccioli] We have always acted reponsibly as a sovereign nation in facing our challenges, but Mexico cannot be expected to absorb the full drop in oil revenues. This would not just entail an additional internal adjustment, but outright strangling.

[Castaneda] The finance secretary said that it is necessary to take steps to modify the renegotiation terms.

[Petriccioli] We will begin with the national needs, priorities, and objectives, not with what the creditors are believed to be willing to grant. This requires that the basic principle [premisa] in the foreign negotiation be a firm and resolute agreement with the creditors to adjust the servicing of the debt to the economy's actual ability to pay.

[Castaneda] Petriccioli added that Mexico has compled with its creditors. He said that there are two extremes in the payment of the debt: one, to fulfill the terms already agreed to; and, two, the moratorium. He made it clear, however, that neither of the two extremes is the right course to follow, but a number of alternatives and options that are in between should be chosen. The finance secretary also talked about our monetary reserves and said: We are not going to exhaust them in a futile effort, which would imply downgrading even further the living standards of the Mexican people.

[Petriccioli, in progress]...neither are we prepared to sacrifice these reserves. We will defend our reserves.

[Castaneda] The debt renegotiation is a particularly sensitive matter, and we will begin this shortly, said Petriccioli. He noted that we are not experiencing an emergency like the one in 1982. Regarding the drop in oil prices, he said that this was not an addition to the problems we were already confronting, but a new crisis that raised the need for changing course in our strategy, which allowed us to grapple with challenges firmly and with political capacity.

Had oil prices not dropped, we would have consolidated this effort this year, Petriccioli said, adding that, however, the revenues we have lost this year are equivalent to the full amount of the government's payroll [nomina]. For this reason, the country does not have the capacity to absorb the full amount of the drop in oil prices, much less over a short period of time; and even less because our economy will not be able to grow this year. Furthermore, there will be a drop in production, and no progress has been made in the debt renegotiation during the last 5 months.

The finance secretary noted that this challenge calls for a new attitude abroad and domestically. He made it clear that no attempt has been made to transfer the cost of our problems to foreign countries.

The De la Madrid administration is determined to keep the Mexican economy from slumping into a depression despite the terrible drop in oil prices, Petriccioli said, adding that forecasts indicate that if we do not act with determination the slump will be sharp, and we will cross the dividing line between recession and depression.

According to the finance secretary, the government's current goals are: 1) to proceed to modify the terms of the renegotiation of the foreign debt; 2) to advance in the strengthening of public finances; 3) to open the door to essential public investments; and 4) to defend real wages.

The new crisis demands changes in priorities and makes it imperative to make fiscal policies consistent with the new reality, Petriccioli said, adding that it demands that we intensify the adjustments in tax administration to allow us to reduce tax evasion and elusion over a short term. He said we must also pursue a realistic policy regarding prices and rates. [end recording]

BANKS WILLING TO GRANT NEW LINES OF CREDIT

FL241412 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jun 86

[By Roberto Gonzalez Perez]

[Excerpt] New York, 23 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Today commercial banks reiterated their willingness to grant new lines of credit to Mexico as long as Mexico signs an agreement with the IMF first.

This afternoon a spokesman for the committee of 13 international banks, which is handling Mexico's foreign debt negotiations, said that commercial banks had approved a revised loan for Mexico amounting to $2.750 billion weeks ago. This amount has been requested from commercial banks in accordance with the strategic line followed by Mexico with various institutions in obtaining lines of credit amounting between $6.350 and $6.650 billion for 1986.

It is believed that once an agreement with the IMF is reached, Mexican foreign debt negotiators will immediately begin talks with New York bankers to obtain some concessions, the reduction of high interest rates among them.

He said: We agree that Mexico's situation is a very special one, and we will hold talks under those circumstances.

The international banks committee also reiterated that it does not believe that Mexico will change its strategy with Gustavo Petriccioli Iturbe's appointment as new finance secretary. He is a man bankers know well, the spokesman said. According to various analysts, it is believed that the Mexican government will attempt to negotiate with banks for lower interest rates, to maintain its current budget, and new funds amounting to $6 billion.

FOREIGN SECRETARY DEPARTS FOR CONTADORA MEETING

FL242030 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1925 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 24 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor departed today for New York where he and the Contadora Group foreign ministers will meet with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The Contadora members will meet with OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares and OAS Permanent Council President Fernando Andrade.

The Mexican Foreign Secretariat reported the above and explained that the goal of the meetings is to present UN and OAS leaders with the final draft of the Contadora peace act for cooperation in Central America.

DE LA MADRID, CEREZO TO DISCUSS C. AMERICA

FL242133 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2109 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 23 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The Foreign Secretariat has reported that with the visit of Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo to Mexico -- scheduled for 2 to 4 July -- there is a shared willingness to increase cooperation possibilities.

It indicated that during the Guatemalan president's visit to Mexico, a relevant exchange of views on the Central American situation will be conducted and ways of overcoming obstacles in achieving a regional agreement for peace and cooperation will be discussed.

The Foreign Secretariat mentioned that the Guatemalan head of state's visit will be made within the new cooperation respect, and friendship framework that characterizes relations between the two countries.

AGRICULTURE SECRETARY DISCUSSES TRADE WITH FRANCE

FL211820 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0450 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Paris, 20 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Eduardo Pesqueira Olea, agriculture and water resources secretary, has met with his French counterpart Francois Guillaume to strengthen bilateral trade in the agricultural area and promote a technological agreement that benefits the two nations. During the meeting, the secretary said relations between France and Mexico have increased at all levels since 1982 as a result of the two governments' political goals. Pesqueira Olea also said that the achievements are a direct result of President Miguel de la Madrid's visit to Paris in June 1985 when two coinvestment agreements were signed. In addition, Pesqueira Olea expressed Mexico's interest in increasing the sale of Mexican agricultural and forestry products to France.

USSR ENVOY ON HELMS 'UNBELIEVABLE MEDDLING'

PA241642 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 20 Jun 86 p 2

[By Martha Elba Torrez, Octavio Bernard, and Octavio Raziel]

[Excerpt] Rostislav Sergeyev, Soviet ambassador to our country, has said that Mexico's problems must be solved by Mexicans, and U.S. Senator Jesse Helms' unbelievable meddling is a flagrant violation of international law and the UN Charter. Sergeyev made the statement at Mexico City's International Airport, noting that Helms' statements violate all types of rules among states because he raised very serious charges he should have never raised.

Moreover, regarding plans for a summit meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, he noted that the United States has taken steps backward and has not been constructive in seeking results conducive to peace. While the White House says that Reagan wants to meet with Gorbachev, it has continued the nuclear tests, stepped up its arms buildup in Europe, and supports groups through backyards in various regions, like Central America. Reagan says that he supports the Contadora Group but acts against it because he wants to maintain "backyards" to impose his policy, said Rostislav Sergeyev.

For the next summit to be successful there must be an agenda of topics to be discussed, such as an end to nuclear tests, a reduction of missiles in Europe, and nonintervention in regional problems. He recalled that the United States carried out 12 nuclear tests in 1985 and has carried out another 5 tests thus far this year.

The USSR will wait with its moratorium of nuclear tests only until August, he noted, because if North America continues on this path the Soviets cannot lag behind. He then recalled statements by U.S. senators embodying the notion that the whole world must adhere to U.S. policy, that peoples must adopt the positions set by the United States, not realizing that there are other forces, other blocs that criticize this idea. He added that in this nuclear era the United States must change, must adjust to humankind's ideological thinking and not to that of the government leaders of that country because by doing so it is returning to the era of the medieval crusades, seeking to turn back the wheels of history.

Finally, he remarked that the USSR has set 6 August as the deadline to end its moratorium of nuclear tests and if the United States goes on with them that nation will move on with the arms race, which endangers the future of humankind. The date coincides with the meeting to be held in Mexico by the six heads of state who signed the New Delhi agreement for banning nuclear weapons in the world.

The Soviet ambassador went to the international airport to say farewell to Bulgarian Ambassador Lyuben Avramov, who returned permamently to his country after 3 years.

12 LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONS FORM POLITICAL FRONT

PA201248 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 18 Jun 86 p 4

[Excerpt] Twelve leftist organizations culminated more than a half year of negotiations Monday by forming a single political front to coordinate political activities, launching what leftist activists say they hope will mark a new era in cooperation among Mexico's traditionally divided left.

A document signed Monday by representatives of the 12 organizations commits the signatories to support common candidates in local and national elections and jointly defend workers' "economic and social interests."

The 12 organizations have been meeting since last November to overcome years of differences that have divided and rendered them largely insignificant as a political force. Despite small-scale successes, such as increased representation in the Chamber of Deputies, they have failed to present a serious challenge to the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI).

"In order to unite efforts and open channels for the public's discontent and its legitimate aspirations for national and social liberation," the pact says, "it is necessary to construct a front of political parties and citizens by creating proper conditions for coordinated action and to discuss the country's problems."

Deputy Pedro Penaloza of the Revolutionary Workers party (PRT), who has been instrumental in the unification negotiations, termed the formation of the front "a qualitative leap in the unification of the left."

Penaloza joined other leftist leaders, including Pablo Gomez of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM) and Heberto Castillo of the Mexican Workers Party (PMT), in declaring at a news conference that the new front is designed to support workers in their daily battle for greater rights, as well as promote left-wing candidates.

"We don't want a front that will be a seminar," Penaloza said. "We want a front that is in favor of action, that fights in the streets throughout the country."

Leftist officials are making a concerted effort to build a party with grassroots support and to discard its image as a party of middle-class leftists and students.

Rodolfo Armenta of the Popular Revolutionary Movement (MRP) said the front will not play the role of a vanguard leading the masses, but will battle alongside the country's citizens.

Party leaders, particularly Pablo Gomez, the PSUM national chairman, emphasized the front is open to any organization or citizen that shares its goals and is willing to abide by its statues.

One of the organizations' main goals is nominating a single candidate to run under the leftist banner in the 1988 elections rather than divide electoral support among several candidates, as has traditionally been the case.

But party leaders noted Monday they must offer concrete alternatives to the PRI and the conservative National action Party (PAN) in order to convince voters of the credibility of the left.

A platform that would incorporate the various interests of the 12 organizations has not been written, but the pact outlines three broad objectives: achieving Mexico's independence, defending workers' economic and social interests and fighting for a "truly democratic" country.

The document says a national committee will be selected to draw up a platform and the structure and norms of the front. Party officials did not set a deadline for the selection, but stressed the lack of platform did not represent wide divisions, merely the difficulty of reconciling the views of the 12 organizations.

The pact stipulates the organizations will increase coordination, but states each party will continue to maintain its autonomy. Party leaders have declared the formation of a single party as their ultimate goal, but currently say they consider that unfeasible, given unspecified political differences.

There have also been reports of personal clashes among the parties' directors, but they have not been publicly confirmed.

The pact says the front would "contribute to the convergence and bilateral and multilateral mergers by which greater degrees of affinity would be achieved."

The PRT and the PMT have announced intentions to merge later this year, and the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM) and the Union of the Communist Left are on the verge of merging into a single party, party officials said.

BRIEFS

DRUGS CONFISCATED -- According to an official spokesman, the Mexican Navy has discovered a Caribbean drug trafficking network used by Colombians and has confiscated 8 tons of marijuana. The operation was carried out by Coast Guard personnel during a patrol of the northern point of Cabo Chinchorro in Quintana Roo State. The Colombian ship Borrasca was detained there, and marijuana residue was found. The crew admitted unloading the drug at a small Caribbean island. Navy personnel discovered the location and confiscated the 8 tons of marijuana, which was in 200 packages weighing 40 kg each. [Excerpts] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2100 GMT 23 Jun 86 FL]

PDP LEADER VIEWS ON 'CAMPAIGN' AGAINST NORIEGA

PA242129 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 24 Jun 86 pp 1 A, 6 B

[By Octavio Carrasquilla]

[Excerpt] During a meeting yesterday with local journalists and foreign correspondents, People's Party [PDP] Secretary General Ruben Dario Souza said in part: "A campaign against General Manuel Antonio Noriega is in progress in the United States and other countries. Should they fail through political means, Americans will use terrorism to physically eliminate the Defense Forces' commander in chief."

The People's Party leader said that the articles published in THE NEW YORK TIMES are part of an escalation within a plan of President Ronald Reagan's government geared particularly to the approaching year 2000, when the Americans are scheduled to hand the Canal over to Panama.

JAPANESE ADMIRAL, NORIEGA DISCUSS COOPERATION

PA241415 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] General Manuel Antonio Noriega and his general staff received Royal Admiral Mineo Konishi, commander of the Training Squad of the Japanese Self-Defense Agency, this morning. Konishi was accompanied by Japanese Ambaassador Ryozo Mogi and Defense Attache Colonel Tedashi Hasegawa. Noriega and Konishi exchanged views regarding the existing cooperation between the two peoples, governments, and armed forces. The officers payed tribute to Omar Torrijos Herrera at his mausoleum, where they placed a wreath.

TREATY FULFILLMENT COMMISSION CREATED

PA250223 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Today at the presidential palace the Cabinet Council made an in-depth analysis of U.S. Senator Jesse Helms' statements against our country and the implications these statements may have on the fulfillment of the agreements achieved by Panama and the United States in the Torrijos-Carter Treaties.

After several hours of analyses and consultations, President Eric Arturo Delvalle named a commission of several state ministers that will be in charge of preparing a strategy to defend the reversion of properties as established in the treaties.

EDEN PASTORA ON WITHDRAWAL FROM STRUGGLE

PA242009 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Jun 86 p 18 A

[By Lisette Carrasco]

[Excerpt] Eden Pastora, the legendary Nicaraguan commander Zero, has refused to comment on the murder of Panamanian guerrilla Hugo Spadafora, who also fought to topple the Anastasio Somoza dictatorship.

The two also fought to topple the current Sandinist government in Nicaragua, although from different stances. Pastora did say that if he received a proposal that would guarantee his safety, "I would return to my country."

In a statement to the newspaper LA PRENSA during his brief stay in Panama en route to Costa Rica, Pastora said that he withdrew from the armed struggle "because we were fighting against everybody." He was referring to the stance which the U.S. Senate "allegedly" adopted to deny $100 million in humanitarian aid to the "counterrevolution." According to the former guerrilla leader, the aid would not have gone to the fighters under his command in the south [of Nicaragua], but rather to the contras in the north.

GOVERNMENT AGAIN BLOCKS RADIO MUNDIAL BROADCASTS

PA240414 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Jun 86 p 1 A

[Text] Once more Radio Mundial's broadcasts were not allowed by [Government and Justice] Minister Rodolfo Chiari when he informed Radio Mundial's manager, Carlos Ivan Zuniga, Jr. that broadcasts could not be resumed today as had been announced, as moving the studios to the transmitter site must be approved by the Government and Justice Ministry.

As might be recalled, Minister Chiari suspended the use of Radio Mundial's FM frequency, which the station had been using for 11 years as a link between its studios and transmitters, alleging that the frequency assignment for that radio station was incorrect.

Faced now by the minister's new demands to the effect that the transfer of the studios involve "substantial modifications," which according to legal ordinances must be approved by the Government and Justice Ministry, Zuniga has requested the ministry "carry out the inspection for Radio Mundial to operate on its assigned frequency without further delays, which clearly affect my business interests."

COSTA RICA

MADRIGAL VIEWS NICARAGUA'S STANCE ON CONTADORA

PA241428 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1245 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Referring to the Nicaraguan announcement that it will sign the Contadora peace act, Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto said that to sign the peace act without the verification and control mechanisms is to sign a dead letter. We cannot sign just to sign, and we cannot sign and leave for later negotiations such important topics as security, verification, and control, Madrigal Nieto stressed. The peace act should be an entirety that includes commitments and mechanisms to fulfill and follow upon those commitments, and Nicaragua has not said that it commits itself to signing the act as an entirety, the foreign minister added.

To offer to sign the peace act and to tie this to the nonapproval of the $100 million in aid being debated by the U.S. Congress for the rebels are two unrelated things, Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto said. We have said that the signing should not just be a protocol act for propaganda, but entail a real commitment taking into account the aspirations of the Central American peoples, he said, adding: That is why we insist on the verification and control mechanisms for weapons and in the political and democratic progress.

GUATEMALA

DECLARATION ISSUED ON CEREZO'S VISIT TO MEXICO

PA241256 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0030 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The upcoming visit that President Vinicio Cerezo will pay to Mexico next week is especially important because it occurs at a time when the Central American situation "is difficult." The above-mentioned statement is part of a joint declaration issued today by the Governments of Guatemala and Mexico.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita said that the declaration points out that "both Guatemala and Mexico confirmed President Cerezo's visit to the United Mexican States for 2, 3, and 4 July." Quinonez added: "The visit is especially important because it takes place precisely at the moment the Central American situation seems to have entered a difficult period." The joint declaration says: "That situation makes the visit very interesting and suitable for an exchange of views that could contribute to the search for solutions which could please the countries in conflict."

When releasing the Mexican-Guatemalan document, Quinonez Amezquita said the declaration adds: "It is also advisable for Cerezo and De la Madrid to discuss the search for solutions to the Latin American problems." The two presidents will discuss commercial trade, the foreign debt, and other points of interest for Latin America. The Guatemalan foreign debt exceeds $2.69 billion, and Mexico, which faces a serious economic crisis, has a $98-billion foreign debt.

The joint declaration points out that Cerezo and De la Madrid will discuss public health and social security cooperation, in order to obtain technical support, "for pharmacies and the administration of health and medicine systems." Quinonez Amezquita said: "Financial factors to facilitate credits will also be discussed. The presidents will also study ways to increase trade, as well as a fishing cooperation project, and an agreement to supply Guatemalan schools with supplies." The Guatemalan foreign minister did not give details regarding the situation of the trade balance between the two countries; he only said: "There is a deficit which is unfavorable for Guatemala."

The presidents of Guatemala and Mexico "will study the work to complete the mapping of the border regions. They will also discuss the possibility of signing a general territorial waters agreement, not circumscribed to the Usumacinta River," which is the border line between the two countries. The Guatemalan foreign minister added: "Housing and communications projects, as well as the problem of the refugees in Mexican territory, will also be discussed on an open agenda." Quinonez Amezquita added: The presidents will look for ways to improve the situation of the Guatemalan citizens in Mexican territory, and that of those who wish to return to their homeland voluntarily." In the Mexican regions of Chiapas, Campeche, and Quintana Roo, there are approximately 40,000 refugees who fled from the western part of Guatemala, due to the violence during the former military government.

Foreign Minister Quinonez pointed out: "The rapprochement that Mexico is now looking for, follows the Mexican recognition that there is a democratic government in Guatemala, and it shows the Mexican interest in an exchange of opinions regarding the problems of Central America, Latin America, and the international community."

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS CUBANS' REQUEST FOR ASYLUM

PA241831 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1525 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 24 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Immigration officials disclosed today that six Cuban citizens have requested political asylum from the Guatemalan Government. They have been granted a 5-day permit. Cuban citizens Nino Sergio Alberto Fernandez, Eulalia Valdez Forte, Maria del Carmen Pena, Sandra Maria Rojas Gonzalez, Marta Gonzlez Garcia, and Humberto Rojas Infantes, had been in El Salvador, where they were denied political asylum. Guatemalan officials do not know how they escaped from Cuba and arrived in San Salvador, from where Guatemalan pilot Oscar Alvarado Lara flew them to Guatemala in a private plane.

An immigration official who asked not to be identified said that the five [as received] Cubans requested political asylum when their plane landed at La Aurora International Airport. However, "a document was drafted granting them a permit to stay in the country for 1 week [as received]," while the Foreign Ministry studies the case. "We do not know how they contacted pilot Alvarado Lara, but we established from what they told us when they arrived in Guatemala that they originally flew from San Salvador to the Bahamas and then to Costa Rica where they were denied political asylum." Finally, the Guatemalan pilot brought them to this city so they could seek political asylum.

Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita said today that "their situation must be analyzed in order to decide if they will be granted political asylum, because we believe in the right to asylum." "However," he added, "just as we respect that principle, we must learn why they have come as well as their reasons for requesting political asylum, because the treaty with Cuba is still in effect." Quinonez Amezquita stressed that "after we learn about the details and the political reasons for requesting asylum, which was denied by three countries, we will make a decision."

The six Cubans have refused to talk with the press "because it has not been decided yet whether they will be able to stay in Guatemala or will have to leave the country tomorrow, as it was not until today that we found out that they entered the country 5 days ago," the foreign minister said.

CARPIO DISCUSSES W. EUROPEAN AID PROSPECTS

PA250053 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicole has returned from a tour of Europe, where he visited the FRG, Belgium, and other countries. Upon arrival at the airport, Carpio was questioned regarding his mission. He said that the Guatemalan Government's economic reorganization plan was widely supported.

[Begin Carpio recording] The FRG will support us with funds [words indistinct]. We also requested help in the public administration field, a field that the president has delegated to the vice president. We also presented a bill for the development of small businesses. The project was presented to FRG Development Minister [name indistinct]; it was also presented to the EEC and the Belgian Government. We spoke in Hamburg, Berne, and Brussels, on cooperation for the country's development through private enterprise. There is great confidence in Guatemala at this time, and these countries are willing to support us through investments in the country. [end recording]

Carpio added that the EEC countries fully agreed to finance a total of $10 million to support Guatemalan small businesses.

[Begin recording] This was not expected because the EEC (?acts as a) region. They are studying a bill of approximately $80 million and they are trying to increase this figure. [Words indistinct] $10 million, and this is what the community can offer. It is not easy to deal with the EEC because certain issues must be explained. [end recording]

HONDURAS

LOCAL SOLDIER KILLS U.S. SOLDIER IN OLANCHO

PA242109 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Residents of Olancho were shocked to hear about the death of a U.S. soldier who picked a fight with a Honduran soldier. According to statements by eyewitnesses, two U.S. soldiers captured the Honduran soldier as part of a military maneuver. They handcuffed him and humiliated him. They violated the approved regulation for the maneuvers, which specifies that a soldier can get only as close as 120 meters to another. Later they made him get into a military vehicle without paying any attention to his pleas. They were on their way to a military installation when the Honduran soldier stripped one of the U.S. soldiers of his knife and injured both of them. One of them died, and the other one was taken to a clinic.

People in the Honduran Army are dismayed by this incident, but they admit that the U.S. soldiers had overdone it and that the Honduran soldier may have thought that it was a serious matter. Military sources said that his reaction was normal, but they admitted that this incident may affect relations with the United States.

MILITARY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NICARAGUAN REFUGEES

PA241625 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Danilo Antunez report]

[Excerpt] Colonel Amilcar Castillo Suazo, chief of the Joint General Staff of the Honduran Armed Forces, announced that President Jose Azcona Hoyo has decided not to relocate Nicaraguan refugees in Olancho. Most members of the Senior Council of the Armed Forces concurred with this view.

[Begin recording] [Castillo] I feel that moving the refugees farther inside the country is not advisable. Their presence near the border is causing problems for the country's security. More than that, there are other problems such as matters regarding the destruction of forests. I feel that it would be more harmful to bring the refugees into the interior of the country, and to Olancho Department, in particular. As a matter of fact, on [words indistinct] during the celebrations of the anniversary of the First Engineers Battalion, I talked to the president about the refugee matter. He agrees that the refugees should not be relocated in Olancho or any other place inside the country.

[Atunez] Do the members of the Senior Council of the Armed Forces also agree that the refugees should not be moved to the interior of the country?

[Castillo] They do. The topic has been discussed on several occasions. We agree that it is not advisable to bring the refugees into the interior of the country.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA COMMENTS ON CONTRA AID VOTE, DEMOCRACY

DW242134 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1945 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Interview with President Daniel Ortega by correspondent Reinhard Appel in Managua, on the "Huete Journal" program date not given -- recorded, in Spanish with simultaneous translation into German]

[Text] [Appel] Do you think that Washington will vote for the $100-million credit?

[Ortega] Well, I think, that there are a lot of polemicas in Washington. But the U.S. Congress will have to carefully consider its reponsibility for a really peaceful solution. Granting another $100 million means pushing an armed solution. That would complicate the military situation in the region. If the Americans were to get involved in the conflict and support the contras directly by advisers, that would be a completely new aspect, because they would have to risk their lives in action like the counterrevolutionaries. I would advise the U.S. Congress to take the judgement of the International Court of Justice in The Hague in the lawsuit between Nicaragua and the United States into consideration in making its decision.

[Appel] Many democrats who welcomed the overthrow of the Somoza regime are now a little disappointed about present developments in Nicaragua, because they do not believe that a pluralist democracy has been established here. Do you think that democratic conditions have already been established in this country?

[Ortega] I think that we in Nicaragua have more pluralism than in many Latin American countries. The two-party system has broken down. For the first time in history seven parties are represented in parliament. During the revolution Nicaragua had no opportunity to stabilize a democratic regime.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS ON CAPTURED MERCENARIES

PA241823 Managua International Service in Spanish 1745 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Defense Ministry "report"]

[Text] The Defense Ministry hereby reports the following:

1. Concerning the two foreign mercenaries recently captured by the EPS in the southern part of the country, the initial investigations disclose that the first mercenary captured on 16 June, who had initially arrived in Costa Rica from Miami and identified himself as U.S. citizen Lalio Wearnes, is really Ubaldo Hernandez Perez, a Cuban-born counterrevolutionary who arrived in the United States in May 1980.

2. The second mercenary that was captured a few days ago in the same area is Eugenio (Reas Lavas), also a Cuban-born counterrevolutionary who arrived in the United States in May 1980. When the two arrived in the United States, they were recruited by the command structure of the mercenary forces of the U.S. Administration and later sent to Nicaragua.

3. The two prisoners were delivered by the EPS to the corresponding authorities of the Interior Ministry, who will report on the issue soon.

Managua, 24 June 1986

[signed] Public and Foreign Relations Directorate of the Defense Ministry

RAMIREZ HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN ROME

PM250834 Rome LA REPUBLICA in Italian 20 Jun 86 p 14

[Saverio Tutino report: "Ramirez Meets with Journalists: 'Difficult Relations With Church'"]

[Text] Contradicting all optimistic hypotheses about the future of the Contadora mediations, Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez -- at present on a visit to Rome, where he discussed the Central American situation with the pope yesterday -- said he was worried about the consequences of the policy pursued by Washington, which has succeeded once again in preventing the signing of a peace document by means of its veto. In a conversation with a group of journalists Ramirez explained how the latest round of negotiations went. Encouraged by the diplomatic efforts of South American countries -- first and foremost Argentina -- and by the new Guatemalan president, Vinicio Cerezo, the foreign ministers of the 13 Latin American countries succeeded in launching a plan in Paris on 6 June that Nicaragua would have signed, despite its reservations.

"We would have signed it, even though we would have had to reduce our army in the midst of a war. But the United States could not accept it because the conditions for a military reduction included the withdrawal of military advisers, the closing of foreign bases, and a ban on maneuvers, and also because it included no provisions for establishing foreign monitoring of the elections in order to guarantee their democratic nature. El salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica espoused the U.S. objections, so Contadora broke down, perhaps forever. Now these countries are drawing up an alternative document on their own account, excluding Nicaragua and allowing its substance to be dictated by the United States."

[Reporter] How do you see the future, Mr Ramirez? Do you not believe that it will be necessary in any case to have enough imagination to find a political solution?

[Ramirez] The issue will certainly not be resolved on the military plane. But Gulliver must be tied down, and we will need a great deal of rope. In Latin America, Argentina, Uruguay, and Peru are with us, and also Brazil and Colombia, as well as Cuba. Guatemala and Panama are close to us and reject the blocs. I have visited many countries in Europe and everywhere I have encountered support for the Contadora line. Many foreign volunteers work in Nicaragua, from the United States and 2,500 from West Europe. Although they run risks and some have already died as a result of the war, the European governments have confirmed to us that this cooperation program will continue.

[Reporter] Why has Eden Pastora thrown in the towel?

[Ramiriz] Because he failed to come to an agreement with the CIA. He wanted overall command but did not secure it. Also because as soon as we were able to deal with him we eliminated him militarily within the space of 3 months.

[Reporter] The National Opposition Union [UNO] seems to have decided to put forward leaders not associated with Somoza.

[Ramirez] The contras' military leadership remains in the hands of Colonel Bermudez and his staff -- all of them former Somozists. The acceptable figures, such as Arturo Cruz and Alfonso Robelo, have only succeeded in ensuring that UNO decisions are of no importance to Bermudez.

[Reporter] Do you include the church's opposition within this context?

[Ramirez] The church is not the same as the contras. Relations with part of the Catholic Church are difficult because the U.S. intervention adds to its criticisms a degree of political danger that they would not otherwise have. But we agree to the church's joining the debate: It has done so now with a document on the constitution. But the constitution will clearly assert observance of religious freedom. It will be ready in January, as we promised. Its introduction will reassert Nicaragua's nonaligned international stance and the principles of a mixed economy and of political pluralism. It will also enshrine the gains of Sandinism, from the agrarian reform to state measures in the economy.

[Reporter] Put to the democratic test, would you still have to admit to press censorship?

[Ramirez] Censorship is a blemish in a system asserting civil rights. But it is not, as people say, proof of a dictatorship on our part. Totalitarian systems do not permit independent newspapers. In our country there is LA PRENSA, which belongs to a private group and is distributed throughout the country. It is often censored, even wrongly. But censorship is never a good thing: It is a short-term measure dictated by the conditions of war. It must be abolished -- soon, we hope.

[Reporter] Is it true, as Reagan claims, that you received new sophisticated weapons from the USSR last month?

[Ramirez] The most sophisticated weapon that we have received from the USSR is the M-25 helicopter. What Reagan says is untrue.

FSLN ISSUES MESSAGE ON FONSECA ANNIVERSARY

PA241340 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1204 GMT 24 Jun 86

["Text" of message issued by the FSLN Directorate on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the birth of Commander Carlos Fonseca]

[Text] From the FSLN National Directorate to the heroic Nicaraguan people:

The world is facing the greatest challenge mankind has ever confronted throughout its recorded history. Once again, warmongering theories are trying to win over the justice, reason, wisdom, and peace that mankind is defending. It was 41 years ago that the cannons ceased firing and the warmongering actions of fascism surrendered after another bloody war that left millions of people dead. The people throughout the world were clamoring for peace, and as never before, the world leaders seemed so convinced of never again allowing the possibility of a new world war.

Apparently today some forget the horrors of war and what would be the consequences of a third world war. In this manner, they are trying to impose the same theories that were the support of the arms race policy of Hitler when the war broke out. Today mankind is threatened by the rebirth of fascist thoughts in the ruling hierarchy of the U.S. power, which is engaged in imposing its military leadership and an arms race that is entailing more hunger and sacrifices for the peoples of the world, including the U.S. people themselves.

So far, this fascist policy has rejected the peace initiatives of the USSR and the clamor of the governments and peoples of the world, who are demanding a constructive answer from the U.S. Government. As we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the birth of Carlos Fonseca, we must recall that Carlos was a convinced militant who fought for peace and, who -- by the way -- had his first international contact with the people that endured the greatest attacks from fascism and then fought and defeated fascism with the death of 20 million people: The heroic Soviet people.

As we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the birth of Carlos, we see Carlos as the fighter for peace who knew perfectly well that to fight against the Somozist dictatorshop and the imperialist domination was to fight for peace. He knew this also meant to be in solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of the world for their self-determination, national independence, and sovereignty.

As we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the birth of Carlos Fonseca, we are rendering homage to the son of Dario and Santino, to the founder of the FSLN, to the chief of the Sandinist people's revolution who was a tireless fighter for peace. Our fatherland, which has been liberated for authentic democracy and peace, is once again the target of aggression by the U.S. military power. With the nerves of steel of Carlos Fonseca, Nicaragua is struggling for peace. Latin America is also struggling for peace, demanding an end to aggression, a dialogue between the United States and Nicaragua, and a peaceful solution as the only feasible reply to the conflict created in Central America by the warmongering policies of the U.S. rulers who today insist on making the military conflict worse.

As we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the birth of Carlos, the FSLN National Directorate interprets the feelings and wishes of the Nicaraguan people and will continue working for the sake of peace within the framework of the negotiations proposed with a Latin American feeling by the Contadora and Support Groups. Nicaragua will also continue to guarantee all the instruments of struggle that are necessary so that the Nicaraguan people will be able to defend with (?heroism) its revolution and will defeat the U.S. imperialist aggression, and even the (?bloody) military aggression of Yankee troops, should this happen. It is a hard and heroic battle, that entails sacrifices similar to the difficult moments of the clandestine battle in the cities and mountains, when Carlos Fonseca and the Sandinist militants confronted the enemy with scarce material resources. Then, as well as now, our only capital is the Sandinist conscience, the Sandinist morale, the conviction to fight for this free fatherland or death in combat.

The 5 years of the war promoted by the U.S. Government have led to the loss of thousands of lives and have worsened the economic problems and depleted our supplies. However, it has also been 5 years of defeating the Yankee aggression. These are the moments of struggle, in which the unity of the Sandinist militants, the unity of the productive workers, the service workers, the qualified workers, technicians, administrators, of the state workers, the unity of all workers from the cities and the fields in their various branches, functions, and skills, all become strategic in order to win the military and economic battles that the imperialist aggressors inflict upon us. These are difficult moments for our unity, our conscience, our discipline, our self-criticism and criticism, our ideology that will strengthen our military and economic trenches in order to defeat aggression, achieve peace, and then work for a future that will offer us better living conditions in the material and (?cultural) aspects. We were confident of victory during the times when the power of imperialism, of capitalism, and of Somozism with its genocidal guards seemed invincible, and the FSLN was nothing but a hope of the new fatherland announced by Carlos Fonseca, prisoner of imperialism and Somoza, who then shouted to the dismay of his executioners: Long live the Sandinist Front!

Just as yesterday, when Carlos was born, grew, fought, and died with the conviction that there would be victory for the people, he continues to live beyond his death through his thoughts, his actions, and the victory of 19 July 1979. With that same firmness and conviction of Carlos Fonseca, we are going to win this battle even if the sacrifices of the imperialist aggression are more difficult. Just like Carlos, we are going to continue fighting with a rifle and a plough for peace in Nicaragua. We are going to continue fighting for peace in Central America, we are going to continue fighting for peace in Latin America and the Caribbean, we are going to continue fighting for peace in the world.

Free fatherland or death!
[signed] FSLN National Directorate,
Managua, 23 June 1986

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT LEADER VIEWS DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

PY242050 Paris AFP in Spanish 1838 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Paris, 24 Jun (AFP) -- During a press conference today in this capital, Luis Rivas Leiva, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party, stated that the slogan general Peace Is Obtained Through Victory, which is broadcast over the Nicaraguan state television channel every day, reflects the war spirit of the Sandinist leaders. He went on to say that 6 years and 10 months after the Sandinists came to power, uncertainty is the prevailing feeling among the population, while the standards of living deteriorate more and more every day with unbridled inflation and salary adjustments that do not make up for the inflationary escalation.

The warlike situation has already resulted in 9,132 war orphans and losses that amount to over $1.5 billion, while the FSLN's refusal to engage in a dialogue -- as several political organizations have requested -- makes the future look even more grim, stated the Social Democratic leader.

Rivas Leiva asserted that although it is obvious that the United States aids the anti-Sandinist guerrillas with money and weapons, the Soviet Union for its part has supplied the regime with the most powerful military arsenal that has ever existed in the region. The Nicaraguans supply the vicitms. The Social Democratic leader energetically denounced the anti-Somozist people's courts, independent of the Supreme Court, where political revenge is taken based on charges made by Sandinist military officers.

After disclosing that the state intelligence department had confiscated all the documents that he was bringing to this press conference before leaving for the Managua airport, Rivas denied any relationship with military forces against the Sandinist regime, stating that if that were the case he would be take before the Summary Court for a secret trial where he could be sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

After rejecting any possibility of returning to the past, Rivas said that the Contadora Group's efforts have failed because the parties involved did not really want to cooperate and because the Sandinist Front would rather see a military clash than a peaceful solution.

Luis Rivas Leiva, who was born in December 1937 in Nicaragua, is a surgeon by profession and was seriously wounded in 1959 by Somoza's National Guard during a demonstration. He was subsequently put in prison on several occasions by the dictatorship. The Social Democratic Party, which he currently leads, is part of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, which includes three other Sandinist opposition parties, two independent labor unions, and representatives from the private sector.

UNO, BOS LEADERS SIGN UNITY AGREEMENT

PY240404 Paris AFP in Spanish 0326 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] San Jose, 23 Jun (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Opposition Unity [UNO] and the Opposition Block of the South [BOS] today reported here the signing of an agreement for coordination of their struggle against the Sandinist regime.

UNO and BOS representatives Alfonso Robelo and Alfredo Cesar, respectively, released the document -- the preparation of which began 5 months ago -- in which the two organizations are committed to fight unceasingly until the achievement of a regime that will guarantee peace, democracy, social justice, and full respect for human rights in Nicaragua. Moreover, Alfredo Cesar stated that the document for unity should be signed soon by the Misurasta Indian organization. Cesar stated that the Nicaraguan opposition has managed to overcome internal disagreements to join forces for the same objective against the communist occupation in Nicaragua. He said that through this unity, BOS provides some 1,000 fighters who had previously been commanded by Eden Pastora, who gave up the fight on 16 May.

The BOS leader denied that Pastora's withdrawal from the struggle had promoted the achievement of the unity agreement that was announced today, but noted that Pastora had approved the agreement. Cesar did not give importance to the presence of Somozist leaders in the UNO military hierarchy, which he had previously persistently criticized, noting that whoever is a member of UNO is the concern of its members.

For his part, Robelo noted that this is the last opportunity that the Nicaraguan opposition has to achieve peace and democracy in Nicaragua, and he asserted that we are seeking unity at all levels. Robelo expressed his annoyance over some questions that were posed by journalists regarding the Reagan administration's participation in the negotiations that they are undertaking, noting that we act strictly in keeping with Nicaraguan interests without any type of pressure. He said that it is an insult to us when people state that the United States is interfering in our decisions.

Robelo was interrupted by applause and violent slogans against Sandinism by over 100 Nicaraguans, transforming the press conference into a political meeting as a result of which many of the national and foreign journalists left the press conference.

PASTORA DISCUSSES FUTURE PLANS, PEACE PROSPECTS

PA212008 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 16 Jun 86 p D 1

[Report on interview with Eden Pastora, former ARDE leader, by Hernan Mena Cifuentes in Caracas; date not given -- all quotation marks as published]

[Excerpts] Maiquetia, 16 Jun -- The Reagan administration's error is to try to turn back history through its support for the contras, who have no possibility of succeeding, militarily or politically, because their leaders -- at the level of the armed, as well as at the ideological struggle -- are Somozists, the heirs of the shameful dictatorship that controlled Nicaragua for almost 50 years.

This statement was made by Eden Pastora, the legendary "Commander Zero" who returned to Venezuela with the taste of defeat in his mouth, but not defeated yet, after a 3-year struggle in souther Nicaragua againste his former comrades-in-arms and his final surrender to the Costa Rican Government a few weeks ago.

[Mena Cifuentes] What will be your decision now? Will you eventually join the armed struggle against the Managua government?

After thinking about it for a while he said: I won't return to the armed struggle, and my return to the political struggle depends on what I discuss with the democratic friends of Latin America and Europe.

Pastora's reference to "the democratic friends of Latin America and Europe," made this reporter think that Pastora may be planning to take advantage of the presence of the main leaders of the Socialist International in Caracas during the next 36 hours to discuss his future plans with them. These leaders include Willy Brandt, Bettino Craxi, Shimon Peres, and other prominent European politicians. We are going to analyze the situation, he stressed, to see what comes out of a consensus, the opinion of the majority."

Asked about the fate of his men -- more than 200 of them surrendered to Costa Rican authorities together with Pastora and two sons -- he said: "There are still companeros who are deep inside Nicaraguan territory and have not surrendered, but they are on their way to the border with Costa Rica to turn themselves in."

When EL NACIONAL asked him about a possible peace now that he admitted than an armed triumph is impossible and that he was betrayed by several of his ARDE commanders, the experienced guerilla hinted at the possibility of a reconciliation with his former comrades-in-arms with whom he fought against the Somozist dictatorship's troops for several years.

Well, he hesitated, if the FSLN has the capacity to change then there can be room for a reconciliation as long as, he explained, the FSLN goes back to the original program for a democratic, nationalist, and truly Sandinist revolution.

[Mena Cifuentes] Would you be in a position to make an offer to the FSLN in this regard?

After a brief pause, Commander "Zero" replied: "I'd rather listen to offers. However, there is nothing strange in politics." Man changes, especially as far as political matters are concerned."

Again Pastora defended his position not to join the other counterrevolutionary groups that are fighting the Sandinist government. This is an attitude that obviously cost him Washington's support and that culminated with his decision to quit the struggle after his main commanders deserted him and joined the other contras supported by the United States.

My stand is one I have always taken. It is a revolutionary, Sandinist, and anti-imperialist stand.

We, he noted, will not join, because of political and moral reasons, those who go against history and who killed our people for 45 years. We reject the interventions of the Cubans, the Russians, and also those of the North Americans."

He reiterated that the military and political leadership of the contras, supported by Washington, is obviously made up of former members of Somoza's army and friends and relatives of the defunct dictatorial dynasty.

The political and military leaders are Somozist. The commanders are Somozists, and one proof of their criminal strategy is that, in 4 years of war, they have not turned over a single war prisoner to the International Red Cross.

As Pastora left the Maiquetia airport building, he harshly criticized the policy of the Reagan administration.

Well, he deplored, unfortunately, Reagan did not leave us any space for the armed struggle and it is a mistake of the Reagan administration to try to return to the past and turn back history.

He also charged that "with these mistakes and with this attitude the Reagan administration justifies the errors of the FSLN and make the struggle more difficult for us democrats.

He akso said that the counterrevolution has no possibility of becoming successful despite the support that it receives, and may continue to receive, from Washington because the Nicagaruan people do not back the contras.

To defeat the Managua government, he explained, we must present to the Nicaraguan people a political, ideological, legitimate, revolutionary nationalist, and democratic program that is precisely the original program presented by the Sandinist revolution. Only then can one obtain the people's support.

BRIEFS

SOVIET GRAIN DONATION -- More than 1 million quintals will be the total of donations from the Soviet Union to Nicaragua during 1986. (Aleksandr Fidor), the USSR's commercial attache in Nicaragua, has told this station that the total donation of basic grains to Nicaragua will amount to 1,760,000 quintals. He said that 220,000 quintals of wheat and 264,000 quintals of rice are being unloaded in San Juan del Sur. The Soviet official announced the arrival of 440,000 quintals of wheat and a shipment with the last 88,000 quintals of rice in the next few days. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jun 86 PA]

FURTHER ON IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets With Castro

FL241244 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1102 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Last night, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, received Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who is making a friendly official visit to our country.

Minister Velayati transmitted to Presient Fidel Castro Ruz a message from the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 'Ali Khamenei. During the meeting, which took place in a friendly environment, opinions were exchanged on the international situation, the Nonaligned Countries Movement, and bilateral relatons.

Velayati Departs

FL241820 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign relations of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today ended his official visit to Cuba. He was seen off at Rancho Boyeros Airport by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. Also present were Giraldo Mazola, vice foreign minister, Ulises Estrada, director of North Africa and the Middle East of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, (Mohammad Farietar), Iranian ambassador to Cuba, and Milos Vojta, ambassador of th Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and dean of the diplomatic corps.

'Ali Akbar Velayati will travel to Czechoslovakia in response to an invitation from the government of that country.

REAGAN ADDRESSES U.S. IN SUPPORT OF CONTRA AID

PA242347 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] In what observers have considered defiance of the legislative branch, U.S. President Ronald Reagan delivered from the White House Oval Office the speech he was not allowed to read before the U.S. House of Representatives.

Reagan's statement, which was broadcast on a television network, was aimed at convincing the representatives that they should approve his request for $100 million for the Nicaraguan contras.

The U.S. President insisted in his hackneyed accusations that Nicaragua is a Soviet beachhead on the continent. He also tried to instill fear among the citizens and congressmen by reiterating that the existence of the Sandinist government is a threat to U.S. security.

House Speaker Thomas O'Neill refused to allow Ronald Reagan's speech before that legislative body, where the debates on the request for aid for the Somozist mercenaries will be resumed tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Nicaraguan opposition political parties voiced their repudiation over the debates that will begin tomorrow in the U.S. Congress regarding President Ronald Reagan's request for $100 million to be delivered to the bands of the former Somozist guards.

Conservative Deputy Eduardo Molina said that Reagan's request is a crime from the viewpoint of international law, as it threatens Nicaragua's national security. If the U.S. Congress approves that aid, there will never be peace in Nicaragua, he stressed. For his part, Francisco Medrano, leader of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, said that the approval of additional funds for the Somozist mercenaries confirms the danger that Washington may embark on a military intervention against that Central American country. Also in Managua, the FSLN called on the population to strengthen their unity in the face of the U.S. hostile policy.

TWO CAPTURED MERCENARIES REPORTED TO BE CUBAN

FL250113 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Two mercenaries captured on 16 June in the southern zone of Nicaragua are of Cuban origin. The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry reported today that they have been identified as Ubaldo Hernandez Perez and Eugenio Rejas (Lavas).

Hernandez Perez initially told authorities that he was a U.S. citizen and said his name was Lalio Warner, but investigations revealed his statements to be false.

The two arrived in the United States in 1980 and were recruited by agents of the U.S. Government in Miami, said the Defense Ministry communique.

SOTO MEETS WITH SOVIET CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER

FL242220 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2130 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] (?Vadim Medvedev), secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Lionel Soto, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, met today in Moscow.

During the meeting, the Soviet leader and the Cuban diplomat exchanged opinions on relations between the two countries, especially between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba. They also discussed matters related to strengthening CEMA and compliance with the agreements reached at the CEMA summit held on June 19, 1984.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA MAKES SATELLITE LINK WITH MOSCOW

FL240256 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0204 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] From a computer installed at the Julio Antonio Mella Polytechnical Higher Institute in Santiago de Cuba, the first link by satellite was tested today for automated exchange of scientific-technical information between that province and Moscow, the Soviet capital.

The center receiving the communication was the Moscow Institute of Applied Automated Systems. This represents an important step for development of the Santiago de Cuba territory and the country.

Santiago de Cuba is the fifth province where this modern technology is used, andd it will be permanently applied within 1 year after the technical, organizational details have been completed.

The test included exchanging messages between a representative of the (Bopuba) institute of scientific-technical documentation and information in the USSR and specialists in Santiago de Cuba.
Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jun 86 PA]

DEFENSE MINISTER SENDS MESSAGE TO PRK'S BOU THANG

BK241209 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 24 -- Kampuchean Defence Minister Bou Thang has just received a message of greetings from his Cuban counterpart, Gen Raul Castro Ruz, on the 35th tradition day of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea (June 19).

Gen Raul Castro Ruz expressed the firm solidarity of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces with the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and wished the Kampuchean Army new greater victories.

DEPUTY MAYOR OF PRAGUE VISITS HAVANA

FL241903 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Martin Poliak, deputy mayor of Prague, capital of the CSSR, has had a cordial exchange of opinions with Reynel Regal, vice president of the Provincial Assembly of the People's Government [APPP] at Havana's APPP headquarters. The visitor is in Cuba to attend the opening of the restaurant named after the beautiful European city in addition to fulfilling a work schedule at the invitation of the APPP and the Ministry of Domestic Trade.

FELIPE GONZALEZ RECEIVES RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART

FL241754 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Today, at the Moncloa Palace in Madrid, the president of the Spanish Government, Felipe Gonzalez, received Minister President of the National Bank of Cuba Hector Rodriguez Llompart. At the meeting, commercial, economic, and financial matters of common interest were discussed. The Spanish chief executive and Rodriguez Llompart also discussed aspects of bilateral relations in general. The interview took place in a cordial and friendly manner.

GOVERNMENT REITERATES POSITION ON OLYMPIC GAMES

FL242154 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2045 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] We will not play the game of those who want to keep the Korean people divided, said Council of Ministers Vice President Jose Ramon Fernandez, who reiterated that Cuba will not participate in the next Olympic Games if they are not held in both parts of Korea. Responding to sports journalists in Santiago de los Caballeros in the Dominican Republic, Fernandez, who is also our party's alternate Politburo member, said we should oppose those Olympic Games which deceive the reunification wishes of the Korean people.

For Cuba and many other countries, there is only one Korea, and we believe the Olympic Games can help to unite that nation, Fernandez said. We are also against the professionalization of sports and the commercialization of the Olympic Games. We believe that if there are economic benefits, they should be distributed among the most needy countries, Jose Ramon Fernandez added.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FL240220 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Vice Foreign Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez arrived today in Santiago de los Caballeros [Dominican Republic] at the invitation of the committee organizing the Central American and Caribbean Games.

Oscar Fernandez Mell accompanied Ramon Fernandez on the same flight. Fernandez Mell is president of the Havana Provincial Assembly of the People's Government. He will present the banner to the Santiago de los Caballeros mayor during the opening ceremony of the games.

Alberto Juantorena, former 800-meter world record holder and current INDER [National Institute of Sports, Physical Education, and Recreation] vice president, also arrived on the same plane at the invitation of the organizing committee.

The Cuban delegation was greeted on Dominican soil by INDER President Conrado Martinez and Olympic Coimmittee President Manuel Gonzalez Guerra.

CEMA TRANSPORTATION MEETING BEGINS IN HAVANA

FL242250 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2130 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The exchange of experiences on increasing and exploiting transportation is one of the goals of the 75th meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Transportation Cooperation which began today in Havana's Palace of Conventions. The meeting will conclude 27 June.

Among the participants are the transportation minister from the Polish People's Republic and transportation vice ministers from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Romania, Hungaria, Yugoslavia, the CSSR, Cuba, and the GDR.

CULTURE MINISTER SPEAKS AT EDUCATION MEETING

FL242258 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2130 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Armando Hart Davalos, Politburo member and culture minister, has participated in the opening ceremony of the second meeting on Latin American and Caribbean peoples' education. Representatives from 28 institutions from 14 countries are participating in the meeting.

VIOLENCE BREAKS OUT AFTER NATIONAL ELECTIONS

2 Killed in Electoral Dispute

PA240418 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 23 Jun (REUTER) -- An intense shootout broke out today between two rival factions outside the Electoral Tribunal, and according to radio reports at least two people were killed as a result of that action.

The shootout began when a group of municipal workers protested the results of the May general elections that granted Rafael Corporan de los Santos of the opposition Social Christian Reformist Party (PRSC) victory in the Santo Domingo intendency election, eyewitnesses reported.

The workers maintained that the election was won by Rafael Survevi Bonilla, current tourism minister, who was a candidate of the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD).

Five Killed at Rally

NC240740 Paris AFP in English 0725 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, June 24 (AFP) -- Five people were killed here Monday when police and troops opened fire on supporters of the Dominican Republic's defeated outgoing government, demanding decisions on close results in the Caribbean Republic's recent general election.

Some 200 demonstrators gathered outside the offices of the National Electoral Commission calling for action as President Salvador Jorge Blanco's wife Asela presented documents to commission officials claiming victory for herself in a Senate race.

The commission has declared few results so far in the May 16 elections, though the ruling party's presidential candidate, Jacobo Majluta, has conceded victory to the rightwing, virtually-blind 78-year-old former head of state Joaquin Balaguer.

Mr. Majluta's Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) called for an immediate investigation of what they charged was overreaction by the police and troops. PRD supporters occupied the national cathedral last weekended in protest against a commission ruling that the opposition had won the mayoralty of the capital. They said the commission was refusing to recognize support from small party candidates which would give their man victory.

Police: No Comment

FL241658 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1600 GMT Jun 86

[Text] Today the police have given no explanation of the bloody events that took place yesterday at the Central Electoral Board, in which at least 5 persons were shot to death and more than 25 were wounded.

Reporters have not been able to ask any questions of the public relations office of the institution because its chief, Colonel Achiles Gomez, [word indistinct] in the violent incidents opposite the Central Electoral Board [word indistinct] machine-gunned a multitude of members of the PRD that went to the electoral board to defend the candidacy of Dr Rafael Bello Bonilla. Because of the machine-gunning, last night three men and two women had died, [passage indistinct], all members of the ruling PRD.

By noon, the police had not released any report to the press on the tragedy that took place at the Central Electoral Board.

President Fires Police Chief

PY242359 Paris AFP in Spanish 2306 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 24 Jun (AFP) -- General Marino Polanco, commander of the Electoral Military Police, was fired today due to the incidents that occurred on 23 June in front of the Electoral Court, where five militants of the governing Dominican Revolutionary Party, PRD, died.

The decision to fire Polanco, which was made by President Salvador Jorge Blanco, was made known just a few hours before the beginning of the Central American and Caribbean Games, which began today at Santiago de los Caballeros.

The government's decision has provided a respite in the political crisis that was unleashed on this Caribbean island after the conclusion of the 16 May general elections.

On 23 June PRD militants gathered in front of the Electoral Court to protest the results of the Santo Domingo mayoral and Senate seat elections, which were disputed by the governing party and by the Social Christian Reformist Party, whose candidate -- Joaquin Balaguer -- won the elections.

The security forces reacted to the protest, and an incident occurred in which five persons died. The harsh reaction of the security forces brought expressions of disapproval from all sectors, including the first lady, Asela Mera de Jorge, who entered the building to submit documents making her the winner of the capital's Senate seat.

Two strikes that had been scheduled for today in the public transport and port workers sectors failed because the government declared today as a nonwork day, and the population took advantage of the day to visit Santiago, where the Central American and Caribbean Games were inaugurated.

Army Occupies City Hall

PY250255 Paris AFP in Spanish 0147 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 24 Jun (AFP) -- The Army today occupied the Santo Domingo City Hall as a preventive measure in view of possible demonstrations to protest against the machine-gunning demonstrators yesterday. City Hall employees were protesting against the national district electoral court decision regarding which candidate won the elections of 16 May.

As a result of the machine-gunning of the demonstrators, which was carried out by police forces, 5 persons were killed, and 20 others were seriously injured. The tragic demonstration was held because of the national district electoral court decision which granted the victory to the candidate of the opposition Reformist Party, Rafael Corporan de los Santos, instead of the candidate of the official Dominican Revolutionary Party, Rafael Suvervi Bonilla.

A little after his proclamation, which is subjected to the confirmation of the Central Electoral Court, Corporan de los Santos said that he will fire all those city hall employees who are loyal to the ruling party and that they will be replaced by his followers. This statement motivated the protest which concluded with a shooting at point-blank range when the demonstrators refused to heed to the police orders to leave the front of the Central Electoral Court.

The occupation of the City Hall installations took place early this morning in a fast military operation that affected particularly the City Hall cleaning departments, where most of the demonstrators work.

The tragedy was in today's newspapers headlines. The newspapers requested exemplary punishments against those responsible for the tragedy and criticized the Dominican Revolutionary Party which yesterday said it did not have control over its militants.

Meanwhile in Santiago, the second largest city of the country, (165 km north of Santo Domingo) President Salvador Jorge Blanco declined to comment on the tragic incident on the eve of the opening of the XV Central American and Caribbean games, while there is great expectations on the result of the investigations that have been ordered regarding this incident.

A little after the shooting, Jorge Blanco established an investigative commission that is made up of high-ranking military and police personalities in his administration and promised to enforce harsh punishments against the people who were trigger-happy.

This tragedy is part of a series of public incidents that resulted from the suspense created by the central electoral court which had not made a definitive decision 38 days after the elections were held because of confusing situations that resulted from the different party alliances that were backing each candidate.

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES RELATIONS WITH SDAR

PY250235 Paris AFP in Spanish 0112 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 24 Jun (AFP) -- The Dominican Republic has established diplomatic relations with the Government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic [SADR]. It is the 18th Latin American country to recognize the independence of the old Spanish Sahara. This decision was jointly announced by the Foreign Relations Secretariat and the SDRA Government. Thus far the SDAR has been recognized by Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname, Cuba, Grenada, Jamaica, Dominica, St Lucia, Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, and Guatemala. The SDAR proclaimed its independence in 1976, and its independence day is celebrated on 27 February, as is the Dominican Republic's. The Dominican Foreign Relations Secretariat failed to mention whether the two countries will appoint ambassadors.

CARIBBEAN LAW MINISTERS DISCUSS DRUG PROBLEM

FL202048 Bridgetown CANA in English 2009 GMT 20 Jun 86

[By Ernie Seon]

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, June 20, CANA -- Caribbean law ministers meeting today to devise a joint strategy to combat drug trafficking were told they have been slow in responding to the crisis.

Our countries have been relatively slow in dealing with the drug crisis, as we are still caught with legislation which is outdated, providing inadequate penalties, and an inadequate framework for the law and enforcement efforts in all levels, said Deputy Caricom Secretary General Louis Wiltshire. He told attorneys-general of Caricom (Caribbean Community) that this trend must be reversed if the region was to eradicate the scourge which is effecting us.

The conference by the ministers was preceded by a series of preparatory meetings of legal, airline, customs, and police officials.

Wiltshire said that the assumption by more powerful neighbours that Caribbean countries were tardy in dealing with the drug trade placed the area in a very uncomfortable position. However, he said, this plus the fact that some of the territories were being used as drug transit points did not support the international community's assessment that Caribbean countries indirectly assisted drug traffickers. It has therefore become a matter or urgency for the leadership of our countries' to send the clearest possible signals to the public and the international community at large as to the abhorrance with which this new scourge is regarded, he added.

Wiltshire said Caricom needed to reserve the strongest defence against those who were at the heart of the illicit traffic. For them it is clear we must ensure both adequate arrangements in our law enforcement and adequate penalties to ensure that they are under no illusion as to what the consequences will be, he said. The Caricom official said any programme must also take into account the devastation caused by increasing drug usage and appropriate arrangements must be made for victims of the users.

In his address St Lucia's Attorney-General Leonard Riviere said the geographical location of the islands provided easy assess to drug traffickers. In addition, he said Caricom lacked the means of detecting and confronting aircraft and ships which take advantage of the various unguarded coves and bays. However, Riviere said there was still hope that the war can be won. Riviere said he saw no reason why, we, as a region, cannot exchange information on persons whom we know are confirmed or suspected drug trafficers.

Caricom Agrees on Program

FL241835 Bridgetown CANA in English 1735 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 24, CANA -- Caribbean Community (Caricom) attorneys-general have agreed to a multi-sectoral action programme to fight the abuse and trafficking of drugs in the region, ther Caricom Secretariat here said today.

At a meeting held in St Lucia last week. they agreed on the need to update and strengthen national legislation for enforcement, penalties and detection procedures against drug trafficking, to develop mutual assistance arrangements and to strengthen support services for manpower, equipment, training, education and research.

The attorneys general also undertook to recommend to next month's Caricom heads of government, a series of preventive and rehabilitative measures, a secretariat statement said. Information collating and sharing were highlighted as a major activity to enable the authorities to keep abreast of contemporary drug matters, it added.

At the international level, the attorneys-general noted the importance of the draft scheme for mutual assistance on criminal matters in Commonwealth countries and agreed on the need to develop a common position for the forthcoming United Nations world conference on drug abuse.

The mandate for a comprehensive look at the drugs problem in the community derived from discussions in the past year of Caricom heads of government, foreign ministers and health ministers.

Prior to the meeting of the attorneys-general, regional officials for two days focussed on the perspectives of comptrollers of customs, commissioners of police, senior legal, airline and airport security officials. They first met individually in their four specialist areas and subsequently jointly. The meeting of Caricom attorneys-general drew representation from 11 member states of the community under the chairmanship of Leonard Riviere, the attorney-general of St Lucia.

CARICOM SECRETARIAT REPORTS ON TRADE DECLINE

FL192206 Bridgetown CANA in English 2141 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, June 19, CANA -- The Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretariat today reported that the rate of decline in intra-regional trade had slowed in 1985. A Secretariat trade spokesman said that, according to figures now available, intra-regional imports by the 12 common market members dropped by just over three per cent compared with 1984. Imports totalled EC1,159.5 million dollars last year and 1199.2 million dollars the year before.

The spokesman said that the rate of decline in 1984, when compared with intra-regional imports for 1983, had been 10.9 per cent. He said that an earlier projection based upon intra-regional imports for the first nine months of 1985 suggested that the 1985 performance might have been encouraging.

He said that the rate of decline during the second half of 1985 was clearly less steep than during the first half. There is reason to hope for a further improvement of intra-regional trade, said the Caricom official.

Jamaica's foreign trade minister said this week that with the full implementation of the 1984 Caricom-Nassau trade agreement, his country expected to see a significant improvement in trade in 1986.

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW APPOINTMENTS

FL241226 Bridgetown CANA in English 2255 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 23, CANA -- Barbados' one month old Democratic Labour Party (DLP) administration today named veteran trade unionist Frank Walcott, women's rights activist Carmeta Fraser, and one-time attorney General Frederick Smith among its 12 senators for the new five-year parliamentary session opening on Wednesday.

One-time Communications and Works Minister Neville Boxill, prominent businesswoman Gertrude Eastmond, a former junior health minister, and Trevor Prescod, a key aide to ex-Health Minister Don Blackman who defected to the DLP from the then ruling Barbados Labour Party (BLP) before last month's general elections, were also included in the government's 12 member line-up for the upper house.

Three appointments that were announced prior to today were foreign Affairs Minister J Cameron Tudor, who will double as senate leader, Public Service Minister L V Harcourt Lewis, and Anderson Morrison, parliamentary secretary to Prime Minister Errol Barrow.

The remaining DLP senators in the 21-member chamber will be businessman Marcus Jordan, who served in a similar capacity previously, young lawyer David Commissiong, and businessman Amory Phillips.

The BLP, which was defeated by the DLP in the May 28 elections, has named ex-Commerce and Industry Minister Louis Tull and ex-Education Minister Billie Miller as its two nominees.

Governor-General Sir Hugh Springer, exercising his right to appoint persons to represent various community interests, reappointed Anglican priest Canon Ivor Jones, businesman Lionel Ward and journalist John Wickman, who all served in the last senate. The governor-general's four other appointments were Bar Association President Chris Blackman, educator Dr Leonard Shorey, big businessman John Stanley Goddard, and community worker Patricia Forde.

The DLP scored a convincing 24-3 seat win in the elections to oust the BLP after 10 years in power.

The governor-general will officially open the new parliamentary session on Wednesday evening.

TRADE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR CARICOM MEETING

FL242354 Bridgetown CANA in English 2334 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 24, CANA -- Barbados new Trade and Commerce Minister Evelyn Greaves will lead a four-member delegation to the Caricom council of ministers meeting opening in Guayana on Friday, the government annouced tonight. Greaves will be accompanied at the two-day meeting by Permanent Secretary Harcourt Williams, Comptroller of Customs Jules Jordan, and Carl Hinkson, chief economist in the Trade Ministry.

The meeting is a forerunner to next week's Caribbean Community heads of government summit in Georgetown.

DOMINICA

CNM CALLS ON CARICOM TO DISCUSS NATIONHOOD

FL242342 Bridgetown CANA in English 2310 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, June 24, CANA -- The Caribbean National Movement (CNM), embracing moderate left-wing political parties in the region, wants Caribbean Community (Caricom) leaders to include the subject of Caribbean nationhood on the agenda for their summit in Guyana next week.

Making the call on behalf of the CNM, executive member and oppsition Dominican parliamentarian Rosie Douglas said they regarded a single Caribbean nation as the only logical way forward economicaly, politically, and socially for the region.

The working people and unemployed youths throughout our region who are the main victims of the present deepening economic crisis, are not willing in our opinion to endure forever low living standards and a deterioriation of the quality of their lives..., he said.

Douglas, who was in Antigua on a short visit, told CANA the CNM also wanted regional governments to endorse calls for economic sanctions against South Afria.

ST VINCENT

MITCHELL SUPPORTS POLITICAL UNION OF CARICOM

FL191722 Bridgetown CANA in English 1619 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Kingstown, St Vincent, June 19, CANA -- Prime Minister James Mitchell of St Vincent and the Grenadines stands ready, at any time to support any new effort for a political union of Caricom states, but says he has no intention of initiating any move in this direction.

Mitchell told CANA in an interview that he supported calls by William Demas, president of the Caribbean Developent Bank that members of Caricom (Caribbean Community) should move toward forming one nation. What I would like to know, however, said Mitchell is how many national and regional organisations are prepared to openly identify themselves as being in favour of a federation or some kind of political union.

Demas had suggested that the unity process could start with the seven members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean Staes (OECS), of which St Vincent is a member, not later than 1995. Mitchell said that for whatever reason or reasons, Mr Demas has chosen to make such a call at this stage, whether it has to do with pessimism about the existing arrangements for economic integration, or with problems related to the functioning of some regional institutions, I personally would like to hear what the parties and people of St Vincent and the Grenadines, the people and governments of other Caricom states think about political unity before I decide to become actively involved in the process once again.

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

POLL SHOWS NAR NOT TRUSTED IN GOVERNMENT

FL241231 Bridgetown CANA in English 0140 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, June 23, CANA -- The ruling People's National Movement (PNM) could extend its 30-year unbroken rule partly because of uncertainty over the stength of main opposition National Alliance for Reconstuction (NAR), a new merger of four parties, according to an opinion poll published today.

The TRINIDAD EXPRESS continued publication of the poll it commissioned on the voting intentions and preferences of the local population based on a sample done by the St Augustine Research Associates (SARA).

Forty-five per cent of those interviewed believed that the NAR formation in February was the best development for the country, 30 per cent thought it would collapse and 20 percent said they had no opinion on this at present.

In the first part of the poll, published yesterday, 43 per cent of those polled in May said they would vote NAR, whilst 18 per cent said PNM.

The survey found that 45 per cent of those who originally indicated they would vote PNM said that they would vote in this way because the party was seen as being good for the country. A sizeable 33 per cent said they would re-elect the PNM because the NAR could not be trusted. Further questioning as to why the NAR could not be trusted, 32 per cent gave inadequate ability to govern as a reason, 26 per cent were worried about factionalism within the former four-party grouping, and 16 per cent expresses concern over the race element which many political analysts here fear may play a major factor in forthcoming elections in the multi-ethnic republic.

Of those who said they feared the collapse of the NAR group, 56 per cent saw this happening after the general election due within eight months, and 16 per cent foresaw the collapse before the election. Twelve per cent of those predicting a downfall said the former Organization for National Reconstruction (ONR), one of the most visible of the opposition parties at the last 1981 elections, would seek to take over whilst 16 per cent believed that the central Trinidad-based United Labour Front (ULF) of Basdeo Panday would seek to take over.

In the present NAR structure, the leaders of the former ONR and ULF, Karl Hudson-Phillips and Basdeo Panday are the NAR deputy political leaders under A N R Robinson of the Democratic Action Congress (DAC). The fourth party in the group is the Tapia House Movement.